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**Library Journal**

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

**Library Economy and Bibliography**

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*Contents*

	PAGE		PAGE
EDITORIALS. . . . .	373	AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. . . . .	387
Eastern Trip of the A. L. A. Officers.		Transactions of Executive Board.	
An International Conference for 1897.		Eighteenth Conference, Cleveland, O., Sept. 1 -	
The Atlanta Library Congress.		4, 1896.	
The A. L. A. Publishing Section.		A. L. A. Organization, 1896.	
Boston Public Library Handbook.		European Post-Conference Trip, 1897.	
The December Library Journal.		STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS. . . . .	390
COMMUNICATIONS. . . . .	374	New Jersey Library Association.	
Titles Wanted for the Annual Literary Index.		Ohio Library Association.	
Children's Departments.		Library Association of Central California.	
Directories in Public Libraries.		LIBRARY CLUBS. . . . .	391
THE DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY		Washington (D. C.) Library Association.	
OF CHICAGO. — <i>Zella A. Dixon.</i> . . . .	375	New York Library Club.	
SOME SUCCESSFUL METHODS OF DEVELOPING CHILD-		Chicago Library Club.	
REN'S INTEREST IN GOOD LITERATURE. — <i>W. E.</i>		REVIEWS. . . . .	394
<i>Foster.</i> . . . .	377	Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-	
WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE VARIOUS STATE LI-		General's Office, U. S. A.	
BRARY ASSOCIATIONS. — <i>Emma L. Adams.</i> . . . .	380	Leypoldt, A. H., and Lies, G., List of Books for	
THE FIRST LIBRARY IN THE NORTHWEST. — <i>R. G.</i>		Girls and Women and Their Clubs.	
<i>Thwaites.</i> . . . .	382	List of Subject Headings for Use in Dictionary	
THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH. . . . .	382	Catalogs.	
ART IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES. — <i>H. C. Bolton.</i> . . . .	386	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY. . . . .	399
CONGRESS OF LIBRARIANS AT ATLANTA. . . . .	386	GIFTS AND BEQUESTS. . . . .	405
THE COLLEGE LIBRARY AND THE COLLEGE PAPER. —		LIBRARIANS. . . . .	406
<i>P. F. Bicknell.</i> . . . .	387	CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION. . . . .	406
		BIBLIOGRAPHY. . . . .	408
		ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS. . . . .	408

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 20.

NOVEMBER, 1895.

NO. 11

THE newly elected officials of the American Library Association, who, purely by coincidence, happen to be chiefly Western people, have shown in the most marked way their intention to make the administration of the association thoroughly national by making a general visit to the libraries of the Eastern states. President Dana, Vice-president West, and Secretary Elmendorf last month came East to Cleveland to arrange on the spot for the success of the conference there, and then continued their journey to the far East, as we must now call it, visiting many of the members of the profession in the leading library centres. This was a capital innovation, which has had the best results in obtaining, well in advance of the next conference, a thorough interchange of ideas as to its program and arrangements. It has also been a great satisfaction to those librarians who were not able to get so far West as Denver to have the Western representatives come East in this way. We have often pointed out how usefully broadening is this system of interstate visiting, which has been evolved in the development of the several national organizations corresponding in educational and other fields to the American Library Association. It gives in a large way a realizing sense that we are all part of a great nation, and that each member of the profession is, in his or her local centre, doing a work which is national in its radiating force. Nothing can be better than this, and to this spirit the new A. L. A. officials have contributed most effectively in what may be called literally their "new departure."

THE executive board has responded promptly and wisely to Mr. Soule's timely appeal for a reconsideration of the decision as to the long-deferred trip to Europe. Ever since the original missionary voyage of 1877, which resulted indirectly in the forming of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, and which made a strong bond between the members of the profession in the mother-country and in our own, there has been talk of an international conference abroad and a trip to Europe on a large scale, which should make it practicable to ob-

tain the benefit of the trip at small pecuniary cost. It has been "hope deferred" for a good many years now, and if the trip should be postponed actually from the 19th to the 20th century and to a year in which all Europe and the steamers between America and Europe will be crowded with tourists going to the international exhibition at Paris, many of the older librarians, as Mr. Soule, who is only among the middle-aged, pathetically observes, will feel that they must give up the trip altogether. The wisest possible course has been taken in submitting the question to a referendum of the whole profession. The plan, as outlined, is comprehensive, and will doubtless be improved in detail by the help of those librarians who know library Europe. We should suggest, however, that if a national conference is to be held that year, it should be at most only of two days' duration, chiefly as a gathering-place for those who are to start, and as affording opportunity for those who cannot go to give the others God-speed and *bon voyage*.

THE proposed meeting at Atlanta, which the Board of Woman Managers of the Cotton States and International Exposition have so wisely and enterprisingly planned, has broadened into a Congress of librarians, to which two days, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 28 and 29, will be given. The title is perhaps rather a large one, but we are glad to note that a large spirit has come into the work, and the appeal and program, printed elsewhere, show that we were fully justified in hoping from this meeting a revival of library spirit throughout the South. The program is entirely in the hands of women, and all papers will be by women; nevertheless we do not err in suggesting that the men will not be considered intruders, nor will be compelled to "hold their tongues." It is especially gratifying to note that an immediate result of the conference will be a State Library Association for Georgia, and an endeavor to form state library associations elsewhere throughout the South. In all the important work which this exposition will do in opening the eyes of the South to its possibilities and in opening the eyes of the rest of the nation to what the new

South really is, there will be no better piece of work than this wholesome endeavor to deepen and broaden and fulfil the work of the library in the life of the people.

UNQUESTIONABLY the Publishing Section of the A. L. A. is proving itself by its fruits. There was some question, when this branch of the association was founded, whether it were worth while to attempt to cultivate the somewhat difficult field outlined for it. Through the wise self-restraint of not attempting to publish for itself, and by availing itself of such channels of publication as Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for the A. L. A. Index and as the Library Bureau for other publications, it has avoided the rocks and quicksands of commercial enterprises, and yet has been able to obtain for the library public the benefit of many printed publications which, without its encouragement and direct aid, could not have seen the light. The issue this fall of the "List of subject-headings," prepared practically by Mr. Gardner M. Jones, and of the "List of books for girls and women and their clubs," for which the profession is indebted chiefly to Mr. George Iles, both of which are reviewed at length elsewhere in this issue, are most valuable contributions to the professional bibliography, and in themselves justify the existence of the Publishing Section.

THE authorities of the Boston Public Library have done a capital thing in promoting the publication of a most tasteful and interesting little handbook for the new library and its collections. This seems to be a private enterprise, under the authorization of the library people, and it suggests a feature which could be made use of in many important libraries. Few offer, of course, the same opportunity as Boston's new library to attract the visitor; but there is almost no library that would not be the better off, would not be made stronger in its community, if its features and its collections were kept before the public by making it such a centre of attractiveness as this kind of description helps to make it. We commend the example to libraries in other cities.

THE report of the Denver Conference will be published as the December issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL—we trust with less delay than last year. As soon as the sheets of the report are put in our hands by the retiring Recorder of the

A. L. A., under whose charge the work is being printed, the Conference number will be indexed as usual, and the index to the volume will appear as promptly as possible—probably simultaneously with the Conference report.

### Communications.

#### TITLES WANTED FOR THE ANNUAL LITERARY INDEX.

WILL all who are willing to aid in making the "Annual index to general literature" as complete as practicable please send to me, as soon as possible, titles of books published in 1895 that are worthy of inclusion in that list.

W. I. FLETCHER.

COLLEGE LIBRARY, }  
AMHERST, MASS. }

#### CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS.

I WISH to correct one statement on page 358 of the LIBRARY JOURNAL respecting "a separate list of card-holders" in our juvenile department. We have only one list.

I would like to take this opportunity to say that we like the separate juvenile department very much. In our case the crowds of children coming in after school caused much crowding and confusion in our delivery department. Although as many come in as before to their own department, they go to their "open shelves" and select their books with great pleasure for themselves and little trouble to anybody else. In general our "open shelves" are vastly more pleasant for everybody concerned than the old arrangement.

W. K. STETSON.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, }  
NEW HAVEN, CT. }

#### DIRECTORIES IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

I AM pleased to note Mr. Thwaites's article on "Directories in public reference libraries" in the last LIBRARY JOURNAL and desire to add a word on the same subject. I have long had a feeling that this class of books had been neglected. Besides being convenient for ascertaining addresses and mailing of circulars, directories and gazetteers almost always contain an introductory essay on the resources, population, and advantages of the city or state to which the work is devoted. This essay contains statistics which are generally much more recent than any census reports and more reliable than any other figures obtainable.

Through the courtesy of the St. Paul branch of R. L. Polk & Co., our library has a directory library of over 125 volumes, which are largely used by our people, and to which Messrs. Polk & Co. are constantly adding.

It is true some directory companies may be slow to contribute the very latest directories, but a word or two from some of their principal advertisers will always have a helpful influence.

JOHN F. DAVIES.

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## THE DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

BY ZELLA ALLEN DIXSON, *Associate Librarian.*

We find in departmental libraries one of the newest and most perplexing of the problems which at the present hour confront the library profession. What is a department library? I trust no one will insist upon a definition. The variations are almost endless. Indeed the entire subject is too much in the region of speculative library economy to admit of any type being characterized as the ideal departmental library. In studying closely into the subject one perceives two decided extremes to be considered in treating this subject. On the one hand a departmental library may be expected to comprise the absolute resources along the line of the specialty or on the other hand only a small, well-selected, thoroughly weeded collection to be used for reference only. Between these two conceptions every type and variety of special libraries may be found.

In order to understand more clearly some of the apparent differences in departmental libraries let us look for a moment at their earlier history. We are conscious almost at the beginning of our investigation of a difference in kind as well as degree. This difference, moreover, seems to point to three separate origins, each distinct in themselves and each specializing with a different end in view.

The first type, which for convenience we might call the absolute departmental library, is the logical outcome of the system of close classification upon the shelves. It separates all the books of the library into distinct and individual libraries, each having a special range within which all the books upon that subject owned by the library is treated as if that were the entire library, provided with a separate room and a librarian of its own, trained to its individual requirements and responsible alone for its welfare. An excellent example of this type is to be found in the Newberry Library, of Chicago. The second type of departmental libraries is that one in which not every department is honored by a specialization but where only a few subjects are specially thrown forward and emphasized by being made departments of the collection, while all other subjects are included in the general library, which ranks as a departmental library for general reading. This type seems to have had its origin in connection with the great collec-

tions of scientific research and to be the very natural outgrowth of an early attempt to place within convenient reach of the specialist the list of bibliography which assisted him as he went from library to library in search of information. Gradually the books themselves, arranged in some simple and convenient system, have taken the place of the carefully prepared bibliographical lists. In Chicago we find all three of these types that I am attempting to describe, and in the Field Columbian Museum we see this second type of the departmental library. The special libraries here are Geology, Anthropology, Forestry, Botany, Industrial Arts, and Transportation. All other books are embraced in a general library of reference. As one would naturally suppose, these departmental libraries correspond in each case with great collections exhibited in the museum. No plan could have been happier, avoiding as it does the unnecessary duplication of the books offered by other libraries in Chicago, and pouring its entire strength into those departments which illustrate and utilize the treasures entrusted to its care. The third type of which the University of Chicago affords the example occupies a middle position. In the university departmental library we have at one and the same time the peculiarities and advantages of both of the other types. Here we have small departmental libraries on all subjects and at the same time a large general library containing books on all subjects; thus while we give all the advantages of the breadth of specialty we avoid the confusion and annoyance of the non-technical reader by serving him in the general library.

The departmental libraries are used in this case simply for reference and are supposed to represent only the working-tools of that department of instruction. Only the graduate students are expected to use these libraries, the general library being intended to be used by all undergraduate students as their departmental library. The beginning of this university type of specialized libraries is to be found in the days when our young women and young men were taught almost entirely from text-books. In those days the professor found it convenient to consult occasionally other authorities than the

one used as the guide for the class, so there was placed on a single shelf in the recitation-room ten or a dozen text-books on that subject. But to-day the university student no longer finds himself tied to one text-book, he is given his outline of work and must search for himself for the truth he seeks. As the methods have changed so have also the conveniences, and in the University of Chicago to-day we find that the little shelf with its dozen text-books has become the cozy departmental library, opening off from the recitation-rooms so as to be ready for immediate reference and increased to 500 or 1000 of the best reference-books that can be obtained of that subject, including not only the latest text-books but the best technical journals and in many cases the original sources of knowledge on that subject.

For four years I have been studying this problem of departmental libraries, and I shall attempt to give an outline of that work and its results. In order to present the question as it really exists I shall first need to present very briefly something of the relations of the different parts of our library system to each other.

The Library of the University of Chicago consists of a general library (including departments of reference, cataloging, and circulating, also a branch delivery station of the Public Library), 31 departmental libraries, two branch libraries, and more than 100 travelling libraries. The departmental libraries are supported in two ways, first by an annual appropriation from the board of trustees, and second by the payment of library fees from the students, each matriculated student being required to pay for the use of the library and libraries \$2.50 per quarter. The fees of the graduate students go to the departmental libraries, those of the under-graduates to the general library. The book account of each department is kept in the librarian's office, and as long as there is a credit to the account of any department the head professor is at liberty to order any book needed by his department. No order is honored at the librarian's office which does not bear the signature of the head of the department which originates the order, and no department is allowed to order any book or journal which is of use to more than one department, such works being kept in the general library, where all may use them. Each departmental library has its own catalog of the books in its own library. Each department is required to furnish the librarian with two fellows, whose duty it shall be to have charge

of the department library of which they are fellows, and to give at least two hours each day to the work of cataloging new and old books, making shelf-lists, and other work needed to be done in the library. The work is done entirely under the direction of the university librarian and the same systems and rules applied to all. A member of the regular library staff has the entire charge of the oversight of all the departmental libraries, and visits each one every day to answer questions in regard to administration, revise and correct the work of the fellows in charge, and makes a monthly report to the librarian of the condition and needs of each department. In some departments where the fellows were needed for other work two of the graduate students have been hired at a fellowship remuneration to do this work. The general library orders, receives, labels, and accessions all books before they are delivered to the different departments.

The plan now in use has been the result of many experiments and frequent changes. At present we are still working to improve and make more useful these special libraries.

We find many advantages of this system over former methods. It enables the student to become familiar with the bibliography of his subject as a workman with his tools; it admits of a much simpler system of cataloging and arrangement. It gives the special worker the quiet and seclusion needed and the incentive to individual research work.

We find it an objection to have these libraries so far from each other. In some cases a student in order to use another library must leave the building in which his own study work is done, cross the campus, and find it in another building. This, however, we hope to remedy when we have a permanent building, when our departmental libraries will be separate but all under one roof and opening into the general library. That will also correct another fault which we find that our special libraries is breeding in our students—a tendency to narrowness. It must be admitted that during college hours the first duty of the student is to read in the lines of his own work, but the young woman or young man who comes out of the university life with no other idea of books than as sources of information or tools of a trade is at best only half educated, and unless we can find some way of teaching them the blessed friendship of books and bequeath to them the culture which comes from the society of the great and wise in all de-

partments and throughout all knowledge, our boasted departmental libraries will have failed to give them the highest of all education. The questions connected with this problem of departmental libraries are many and perplexing. It is one on which much of the success of the universities and colleges of the future

will depend, for I firmly believe the day has already dawned when the student seeking an institution in which to receive his training will be guided and influenced in his choice not so much by the great learning of some professor as by the practical and successful administration of its library.

#### SOME SUCCESSFUL METHODS OF DEVELOPING CHILDREN'S INTEREST IN GOOD LITERATURE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK OF JAMES M. SAWIN, PRESENTED BY W. E. FOSTER,\* *Librarian Providence (R. I.) Public Library.*

It somewhat tempers the disappointment felt at the illness which has made it impossible for Mr. Sawin to be present at this meeting, that I am for that reason able to speak of his work in the terms of emphatic commendation which would not perhaps be fitting if he were here. It certainly appears exceptional in the three particulars of its gradual development, its patient recognition of scientific principles, and its emphasis on the personality of the individual child. 27 years—the period of Mr. Sawin's principalship in this single school—is a long, enough period for some teachers to have sunk inextricably into hopeless ruts; long enough, also, as is seen in this instance, for a teacher to have gone on strengthening his hold upon his pupils, and his grip upon the principles underlying their development, to an extent which is noteworthy in its tangible results.

Among the earliest steps in the school referred to were the formation of a small school library, afterward very materially enlarged, and the establishment of a weekly "library hour" as a regular feature. When in 1878 the Providence Public Library was opened, no one was more quick to recognize the decided advantage to be gained, in these same directions, through its co-operation, than Mr. Sawin. The successive steps which that library has been enabled to take, in accumulating a collection of more than 1000 volumes, duplicated for use by the school-children, and in granting definite privileges in connection with their use, have been improved by Mr. Sawin to their fullest extent, and with rare intelligence. Both in the case of the books in the separate school library and of those drawn from the public library, it is noteworthy that his choice of a book for a given purpose has been made with as minute care as a surgeon would

use in selecting his instruments. The weekly exercise referred to is of decided interest, both for its oral and its written features. In its earlier stages the former were apparently more emphasized than the written features. The use, as has already been stated in print,\* which the child shall "make of the book placed in his hands is by no means optional with him. He may not return it the next day; but must keep it at least one week, and in certain cases an extra week. He may not return it unread or superficially read, for he knows that he must give a satisfactory account of his reading." At these weekly exercises "the pupils are called upon to state in their own words the substance of some book—not necessarily the last one"—thus read. An instance which the present speaker described in print some time ago† may be here recalled, in which the pupil told in her own words nearly the whole of the story of the "Vicar of Wakefield." "In language which was plainly her own, bearing every indication of genuineness, sometimes, for a single moment, at a loss for the right word, but never losing the thread of the story, with a manner so interested that it carried with her the interested attention of her classmates who had not read it, this young story-teller went on from the beginning to the close."

Where the written feature has been employed, it has been with the purpose of cultivating the pupil's power of stating his impressions of the book with more deliberateness and exactness than in the verbal account. A work such as Scudder's "George Washington," for instance, is taken home by the pupil. After returning it he writes out from memory his abstract of its contents, in temporary form. After these have all been handed in, a limited number are selected to be read aloud at the weekly library

\* This account of Mr. James M. Sawin's work as principal of the Point Street Grammar School, in Providence, R. I., was presented by William E. Foster at the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, on Oct. 2, 1895.]

\* Green's "Libraries and schools," p. 121.

† Ibid., p. 113.

hour, by their writers, "and to be criticised by other pupils. Afterward all the pupils rewrite their abstracts in ink, profiting by the verbal criticism received, and generally condensing them about one-third."\* Some of these written abstracts are of great interest as showing the appeal which some work of the highest order has made to the child's interest. During the year each child in the room presents four such abstracts in historical and biographical works, and two in other classes, such as literature or science.

Since the direct motive which originally led to the undertaking of this series of measures was not so much a positive one as the negative one of diverting the attention of the pupils from a pernicious class of reading then prevalent, it would be a marked occasion for gratitude even if nothing more than the accomplishment of this purpose could be reported. But it is a significant fact that the positive side of the subject has now for many years been the predominant one; and a long succession of tangible instances of individual pupils brought to take a vital interest in literature, and to experience to the full the enjoyment which noble prose or matchless verse can awaken, testifies to the remarkable effectiveness of these measures. In any such undertaking it is the instances where the conditions were most unpromising which have the greatest significance. One such instance may be cited, where there was a most determined resistance on the part of the boy to giving his attention to any but the most worthless reading. By patient study the teacher possessed himself of the key to the boy's tastes and interests, and led him steadily upward, until the boy formed the habit of coming to him for suggestions of books to buy for himself. He is now somewhere very near the head of his profession in his own city, has been able to render the state marked services, and is altogether a man of so inbred a taste for the best that it is hard to think of him as ever otherwise. This was a case where the boy was reached, along one of the lines of the "literature of knowledge"—to use De Quincey's expression. Let me cite a significant instance where the same result was reached; in this case through the medium of the "literature of power." The boy, to use his own language, had been reading "dime detective stories." "These," he says, "were to my mind at that time glorious views of a life full of exciting adventure." He had already lost his

standing in his class, and his love for school had nearly faded out. On his teacher's bringing to his attention portions of "Marmion," for reading, he declared that he was not going to give up the stories that were so fascinating. He complied, however, with the teacher's request, and read the poetry. Next the teacher placed before him "Invanhoe." "The thought," he says, "of reading such a large book as 'Invanhoe' was frightful, but when I had read these few pages which you selected, I wanted then to read the whole book." From these more exciting scenes which he seemed to crave, he was led, little by little, to read selections from standard historians and books of travel. The entire account of his awakening is full of interest, and the good he himself is doing is far reaching. He adds that he owes his situation, in an important manufacturing firm, to this awakening.

It is time to touch upon some of the objections most likely to be met with, as, for example, the doubt expressed as to the relation of work of this nature to the prescribed school curriculum; the extreme materialistic view, always to be reckoned with, and the limited time at the disposal of the teacher for any purpose. Not only has it been the aim of Mr. Sawin to make these exercises grow naturally out of the school curriculum, in every instance, but the "avenues," says Mr. Scudder, "to a child's imagination and love of beauty are more in number than our experience can count."\* One such avenue is the study of geography. Another is the study of history. Another is the "school reader," text-book though it is, which, to quote Mr. Sawin, furnishes "good examples, in variety, of the best prose and poetry," and forms "a fair basis for instilling a love for the masterpieces of literature"—and of making a skillful transition to the wholes of which the extracts are a part.

While it is true that Mr. Sawin's aim has been to link the reading above referred to with the school curriculum, so far as possible, he has by no means aimed to have the child's interest stop with the text-book; and if any one should take the ground that the text-book, and nothing but the text-book, must engage the attention of the pupil, then this teacher must certainly plead guilty to not conforming to this standard.

As regards the question of time, Mr. Sawin occupies a strikingly unassailable position when he puts the necessity for these measures on the broad ground that reading of some kind on the

\* As described in the *Journal of Education*, Nov. 30, 1893, v. 36, p. 348.

\* *Atlantic Monthly*, v. 73, p. 255.



part of the pupil is inevitable; and that it is simply a question whether the teacher shall use the unequalled opportunity in his hands, for diverting the stream of reading into the channels of the best literature or not. The attitude of such a school as this toward the daily newspaper is typical in this respect; and when it is remembered how great a cause of perplexity the newspaper has formed in relation to the reading of the children in a household, one cannot too much admire the practical sagacity of the plan pursued in connection with the exercise on current events. Criticism invariably follows the presentation of any materials under this head which are to be described as "scandal," "gossip," "personalities," "chaff," or "rubbish." "The time of the child being limited, he naturally learns to devote his moments of newspaper perusal to those items only which are sure of a welcome reception at the school. Seldom, indeed, has the principle of 'parsimony' been more intelligently directed than in this instance;"\* and this is equally true of the course which the children's reading follows in the matter of books. They approach the school's influence, in a large number of instances, with a strong interest in "nickel stories" and the like, and under the influence of measures like these are found not merely reading, but acquiring the taste for reading, such works as Scott's "Marmion," Franklin's "Autobiography," Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe," John Burroughs's "Winter sunshine," Dr. John Brown's "Rab and his friends," and Tennyson's "Idylls of the king."

Some of the methods of a teacher like Mr. Sawin are of noteworthy interest, and leave no room for wonder when we find that they have proved most inspiring to those of his pupils who, during this long period of time, have themselves become teachers and, from the starting-point of their own individuality, are reproducing the results in their teaching. One peculiarly interesting instance is that of a young girl who had had assigned to her for recitation a selection from William Ware's "Zenobia," a book of which it is pleasant to record that in my library at least it has never yet fallen into an undisturbed repose on the shelves. Several times in succession she returned it to her teacher, assuring him that there was nothing in it which appealed to her interest, and asking that something different be given her. The teacher's insight into the "capabilities" of this short extract took this

unusual direction. Standing at the black-board, with his back to the pupil, he said to her: "Imagine that I am a painter, and that you are to give me the necessary details for reproducing Zenobia's portrait, drawn from Mr. Ware's language before you. How shall I represent her? Of what height? Of dignified bearing, or not? How dressed? When speaking, is her body at rest or in motion? What about her countenance?" In the act of answering questions like these, the coating of unattractiveness which this extract had hitherto had for the pupil was completely broken through, with the result not only of an enthusiastic appreciation of this one selection on her part, but of the opening of her eyes intellectually to what is vivid and incisive in literature in general.

It is characteristic of Mr. Sawin's intelligent procedure that he has moved gradually in the extension of these methods to all the school grades. So completely have they permeated the upper grades that for years it has been the exceedingly rare exception, rather than the rule, to find any pupil without a public library card, although the applying for such a card is wholly voluntary. The last few years have witnessed an effort to extend these same influences to the lower grades of the school (which has a total of about 480 pupils), and here the difficulty chiefly encountered has been the great variety of books which, while brought down to the level of the child's apprehension, so far as regards the language employed, do not also descend unpardonably as regards their literary quality.

In conclusion, let me say that the work and influence of this teacher — paralleled, no doubt, in the communities of many libraries, and certainly paralleled in no slight degree in other schools in my own community — presents at once an instructive example to us as librarians, and a most striking exemplification of what Mr. Charles Francis Adams urged upon teachers as an aim, now nearly 20 years ago, in the following language: \*

"If you, during your lives as teachers, can, among all your mass of pupils, find out and develop through your own personal contact only a few — say half a dozen — remarkable men and women, who but for you and your observation and watchfulness and guidance would have lived and died not knowing what they could do, then, if you do nothing more than this, you have done an immense work in life."

\* Address at Quincy, Mass., May 19, 1876. (Green's "Libraries and schools," p. 14.)

\* *New England Journal of Education*, v. 38, p. 348.



## WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE VARIOUS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.\*

BY EMMA LOUISE ADAMS, *Librarian Plainfield (N. J.) Public Library.*

SELDOM does it happen that library workers meet with such hearty appreciation as did the New York Library Club at a meeting in Jersey City, when they were addressed by Dr. Gordon with the words: "We are indebted to you in large measure for the present advanced state of library knowledge. We have reaped advantage from your study and researches."

Broadly, that is the aim of every library association or club, a higher and more advanced state of library knowledge, to be attained by the study and researches, and I may add, the untiring industry and devotion of its members. And these are the notes characterizing every successful library club—industry and devotion. Overworked as most librarians are, it is no small thing to give their carefully hoarded leisure to serving on committees, preparing programs for meetings, and to the preparation of papers.

Yet all these are necessary if the club is to make its influence felt outside of its own little circle of members. A library club must be aggressive, especially in a state where there is much missionary work to be done.

The work of a library club may be divided into two parts—the extension of library interest, or its aggressive work, and its aid to individual members, or its home work.

As in a short paper it is impossible to touch upon the good work being done all over the country, by the state associations, only those will here be taken up which may be considered representative as aggressive workers or whose line of work seems especially worthy of our study.

Two clubs prominent in aggressive work are those of Indiana and Michigan. In 1893 the former issued an appeal to all librarians in the state, enclosing their constitution and objects, with the happy result of doubling their membership and hence their force. To quote from their report: "We have aroused and are stimulating library interest in the state, we are helping the new libraries and encouraging the old." That these efforts are appreciated is shown by the fact, that at this third annual meeting 16 more libraries were represented than at any previous meeting.

\*Part of a paper read before the New Jersey Library Association, Oct. 30, 1895.

After increasing its force by a larger membership this club threw the weight of its influence against the intrusion of politics in library matters, pledging itself (at its 3d annual meeting, 1893) "to prevent the state library from again becoming a political plum," and in the present year we learn that "the state library has been brought under new legislation, which will result in taking the office and its organization out of politics. One of the last bills passed authorized the establishment of a state library board, providing for the administration of the state library, the election of a state librarian, and the appointment of his assistants and prescribing of their duties."

A paper read by the state librarian before the Michigan association on "The state library in its relation to people in the state" comprehended a bill which it was proposed to submit to the state legislature, providing for a distribution of state documents, for making the other libraries in the state associate libraries with the state library, enabling them to send to Lansing for books needed, and also making the state library in a measure an intelligence bureau, to which librarians in the state might apply for information in the details of library economy.

Some of these ends at least have been attained, for the Michigan state legislature has since passed a bill providing for the travelling library system, and for a very fair annual appropriation for its support. This association has also taken a practical way of interesting teachers in its work by having its reports printed with those of the state teachers' association, thus securing for them a wider reading and a recognition of the library's claim upon the people for support in common with those of the public school, and so advancing a step the much-to-be-desired union of school and library.

With the same object in view the Nebraska club has decided to hold its next meeting during the conference of the state teachers' association. Iowa also, at its fifth annual meeting, met for the first time as a section of the state teachers' association. This method certainly seems a practical way of popularizing the idea that the library and the school should go hand in hand, and it would be interesting to know how far it

has been successful, where the experiment has been tried, in interesting the teachers.

Somewhat out of the usual line is the system adopted by this club for raising the standard of library work by "a plan for library instruction in the state," which was proposed by Miss Crawford, and adopted with a few changes, and was outlined in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for May, 1895.

Montana and Minnesota now also have the travelling library system. The library association of the latter state as a preliminary step issued a circular calling attention to "a plan by which every town and village in the state may be supplied with a circulating library."

Beside the full reports of the Wisconsin club with its two days' conference, the reports of some of our eastern associations seem somewhat meagre. We note with pleasure the passing of a law in April of this year providing for a library commission for that state—doubtless the result of the association's work.

Looking eastward, we find among the most energetic of library associations those of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New York.

There being but 31 towns without libraries out of the 352 towns and cities in the first-named state, one naturally expects to find the members of the Massachusetts club discussing questions as to library management rather than the extension of library interest. But while it is true that their papers and discussions are of the greatest practical value to librarians, nevertheless we find the active library commission of that state bending its energies to bring those 31 lost sheep into the library fold, and the prospects are that Massachusetts will soon be the only state in the union having a library in every city, town, and village.

New Hampshire is, however, a close rival to Massachusetts. In 1894, as the result of the work of the state commission, 60 new libraries were organized. Doubtless those 30 New Hampshire towns which at the Lake Placid conference were reported as without libraries will not long remain so under the new law, which makes the establishment of libraries compulsory in this state. This law, which is, I believe, unique in library legislation, was endorsed and the propriety of its passage urged by the association. The more conservative position taken by Massachusetts in esteeming it better to *urge* rather than *force* towns to establish libraries would seem wiser.

Among the recommendations made to this

club in an address by Mr. Olin S. Davis [1893] are the following: That the state library should secure and record information as to the work and equipment of the libraries in the state, that the state should adopt the travelling library system, and that circulars should be prepared and distributed giving information as to improved methods of library administration."

After so notable a record of library progress, it is a sorry thing to have to record the interruption of the good work by the removal of the state librarian for political reasons. Like Indiana, New Hampshire will be obliged to set its face against the intrusion of politics and efface this stain from its otherwise fair record.

The association of the state of New York has caught the enthusiasm of its leader, and its policy, like his, is an aggressive one. This association has issued a handbook giving information as to its purpose and scope, but knowing that there were a number of librarians in the state unconnected with it, a circular letter, stating briefly the means by which it is planned to extend the usefulness of the organization was sent to the librarians in the state and enrolment urged. Two additional meetings yearly have been decided upon, and among the plans of the association are an occasional library canvass of the state and the publication of select lists of books. Papers of the greatest value to librarians are read and discussed in this club, and these occasionally find their way into the columns of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, thus becoming a more permanent contribution to library science.

There being no general library law in Pennsylvania, the state library club is addressing itself to the subject of library legislation, and in the placing of a bill for the enactment of a library law before the legislature has had the assistance of the trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia, who are further to co-operate in securing its passage. A notable feature in the methods of the Pennsylvania club is its plan of publishing some of its more important papers in a series called "Occasional papers."

Connecticut is another of the many associations which is able to add to its record of work performed the formation of a state library committee. Of the newer state associations, as of Vermont and Ohio, I have not spoken, though in the former state a library commission has already been formed, which is very probably the work of the state association.

Reviewing hastily the work accomplished by

the state associations, we find in addition to the direct, practical help given to individual members, that through their united and zealous efforts they have been instrumental in the formation of new libraries, have influenced or brought about better library legislation, and have been the means of forming library commissions, and of advancing library interests in their respective states.

#### THE FIRST LIBRARY IN THE NORTH-WEST.

On the west shore of the Ohio River, opposite Parkersburg, W. Va., is the little town of Belpre (short for Belle Prairie, and locally pronounced Bel-pry), settled on the Marietta grant by Revolutionary soldiers from New England in 1789-90. There is not much in evidence at Belpre to attract the average traveller of to-day, although a hundred years ago it was regarded as one of the most promising of the trans-Alleghany settlements. But to the student of Western history, Belpre is interesting because of its associations in connection with the Marietta "pilgrims"; and the librarian who is fond of tracing the beginnings of his craft may well turn his attention thither, for here at Belpre was established the first circulating library in the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio.

Old Israel Putnam, he of wolf-den fame, amassed many books. His son Israel emigrated to Belpre in 1796, and carried with him a considerable part of his father's collection—no small undertaking this, at a time when goods had to be carted all the way from Connecticut, 500 miles across broad rivers and over high mountains to Redstone Old Fort, on the Monongahela, and thence floated down that river and the Ohio 200 miles farther, by flatboat. The professional freighters of those days knew how to charge for all this. Young Israel was public-spirited, and having been at such great cost and trouble to get this library out into the wilderness, wished his fellow-colonists to enjoy it with him. It would have been unfair not to distribute the expense, so a stock company was formed, and shares were sold at \$10 each.

Of the blessings wrought in this rude frontier community by the books which old Israel Putnam had collected for his Connecticut fireside there can be no more eloquent testimony than that borne by an old settler, who, in 1802, writes to an Eastern friend: "In order to make the long evenings pass more smoothly, by great exertion I purchased a share in the Belpre library, six miles distant. Many a night have I passed (using pine knots instead of candles) reading to my wife, while she sat hatcheling, carding, or spinning." The association was dissolved in 1815 or 1816, and the books distributed among the shareholders; many of these volumes are still extant as heirlooms in the vicinity of Belpre, and several are treasured in the excellent college museum at neighboring Marietta.

R. G. THWAITES.

#### THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH.

THE magnificent library given to the City of Pittsburgh by Andrew Carnegie was formally presented to the city by its donor and dedicated on the evening of November 5. The ceremonies were held in the spacious music hall auditorium of the library before an audience of over 2000 persons. The gathering was a thoroughly representative one. On the stage were the members of the library commission, the local Mozart Club, which furnished vocal music, and the guests of honor. The event of the evening was, of course, the presentation of the library to Chairman Frew by Mr. Carnegie. After the invocation, pronounced by Bishop Whitehead, and the singing of two choruses, Chairman Frew introduced Mr. Carnegie, saying: "No other introduction is necessary than to present you to the man whose munificence has made this possible—Andrew Carnegie." After the applause had subsided, Mr. Carnegie made his presentation address. He said in part:

"Fellow-citizens, one has not to study deeply or to travel far to learn that the path of the philanthropist is difficult, and to find through sad experience that how to do genuine good, and not mischief, by the giving of money, is one of the most difficult problems with which man has to deal.

"My views of wealth and its duties soon became fixed, and to these I have ever since sought to give expression upon fitting occasions, which are, that under existing industrial conditions, which we shall not see changed, but which may be modified in the course of centuries to come, surplus wealth must sometimes flow into the hands of a few, the number, however, becoming less and less under the operation of present conditions, which are rapidly causing the general distribution of wealth day by day, the proportion of the combined earnings of capital and labor going to labor growing greater and greater, and to capital less and less. To one whom surplus comes there comes also the question: What is my duty? What is the best use that can be made of it? The conclusion forced upon me and which I retain is this: That surplus wealth is a sacred trust to be administered during life by its possessor for the best good of his fellow-men, and I have ventured to predict the coming of the day—the dawn of which, indeed, we already begin to see—when the man who dies possessed of available millions which were free, and in his hands to distribute, will die disgraced. He will pass away 'unwept, unhonored, and unsung,' as one who has been unfaithful to his trust. There must sometimes be surplus wealth, then, and it is our duty to use this for the public good. But, having proceeded thus far, the most serious question of all remains: How is good to be accomplished? How is wealth to be used so that it will not tend to pauperize the community, or to increase the very evils we vainly would extirpate? Distributed equally among all the people in the morning, we know that there would be pandemonium at night. Imagine a man with millions looking

upon the poorer districts of a great city, and saying, 'I shall cure all this.' To the wretched poor he says, 'You have not your share of wealth, take this!' and to each one he gives his portion. A few nights later this zealous philanthropist takes his friends to see what he has accomplished, the evils of poverty he has cured. Imagine the sight they behold. Poverty, wretchedness, misery, and crime cured, or even diminished? No, all these increased. The hitherto well-doing and industrious have seen the thriftless and idle in receipt of unearned funds, and these hitherto self-respecting people have said, 'Why should we rise in the dark and go forth to toil? There is no special reward for the toiler; the idle receive equally with the industrious; we shall join their ranks.'

"The surplus money gathered in one great sum and spent by Peter Cooper in establishing the Cooper Institute, of New York; by Mr. Pratt, of Baltimore, in establishing the Baltimore libraries; Mr. Pratt, of Brooklyn, in the Pratt Institute; the Drexel Institute, of Philadelphia, or spent by Seth Low for the Columbia Library, or by my friend and partner, and your distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. Phipps, for the conservatories, is put to better and nobler ends than if it had been distributed from week to week in dribbles among the masses of the people; concentrated in one great educative institution lasting for all time, its usefulness is forever; it ministers to the divine in man, his reason and his conscience, and thus lifts him higher and higher in the scale of being; he becomes less and less of the brute and more and more of the man. I am not content to pass down in the history of Pittsburgh as one who only helped the masses to obtain greater enjoyment of those appetites— which we share equally with the brutes— more to eat, more to drink, and richer raiment.

"What we must seek for surplus wealth, if we are to do real, genuine good, are uses which give nothing for nothing, which require co-operation, self-help, and which by no possibility can tend to sap the spirit of manly independence, which is the only sure foundation upon which the steady improvement of our race can be built. We were soon led to see in the free library an institution which fulfilled these conditions and which must work only for good and never for evil. It gives nothing for nothing.

"The taste for reading is one of the most precious possessions of life, and the success of the Allegheny and Braddock libraries proves that the masses of this community fully appreciate this fact, and are rapidly acquiring it. I should much rather be instrumental in bringing to the working man or woman this taste than mere dollars. It is better than a fortune. When the library is supported by the community, as Pittsburgh is wisely to support her library, all taint of charity is dispelled. Every citizen of Pittsburgh, even the very humblest, now walks into this, his own library, for the poorest laborer contributes his mite indirectly to its support. The man who enters a library is in the best society that this world affords; the good and great surround him, welcome him, and humbly ask to

be allowed to become his servants, and if he himself from his own earnings contributes to its support, he is more of a man than before.

"Our newspapers have recently quoted from a speech in which I referred to the fact that Colonel Anderson— honored be his memory!— opened his 400 books to the young in Allegheny City, and attended every Saturday to exchange books, and that to him I was indebted, as was Mr. Phipps, for admission to the sources of knowledge, and that I then resolved that if ever surplus wealth came to me (and nothing seemed more unlikely, since my revenue was one dollar and twenty cents a week, as a bobbin boy in a factory— still I had my dreams!) it should be devoted to such work as Colonel Anderson's. In the opening to-night of this library free to the people, that boyish dream is again realized. But I also come by heredity to my preference for free libraries. The newspaper of my native town recently published a history of the free library in Dunfermline, and it is there recorded that the first books gathered together and opened to the public were the small collections of books of three weavers. Imagine the feelings with which I read that one of these three was my honored father. He founded the first library in Dunfermline, his native town, and his son was privileged to found the last. Another privilege is his— he has built and founded a library for the people, here in the community in which he has been so greatly blessed with material success. I have never heard of a lineage for which I would exchange that of the library-founding weaver. Many congratulations have been offered upon having given for this purpose which I have declined to receive, always saying, however, that I was open to receive the heartiest congratulations upon the city of Pittsburgh having resolved to devote part of its revenues for the maintenance of a library for its people.

"We now come to another branch— the Art Gallery and the Museum— which the city is not to maintain. These are to be regarded as wise extravagances, for which public revenues should not be given, not as necessities. These are such gifts as a citizen may fitly bestow upon a community and endow so that it will cost the city nothing.

"And now might I say to the board of trustees that if they ever wish for a simple test by which they can surely know whether the objects aimed at by the founder are attained or not, they have only to note whether the thousands who visit and enjoy the conservatories near us, so wisely given by my life-long friend and partner, Mr. Phipps, pass over here from these entrancing bowers, and find in a department of this building something also which attracts them and gives them pleasure and instruction. If so, the commission may rest assured our fondest hopes have been realized. If this building be so managed as not to attract these thousands of the common people to the museum, or hall, or library, and especially to the exhibitions in the art gallery, which will perhaps need most care, then there is still something left to be desired.

"Mr. Mayor, before closing let me say one



word to you as representing the city of Pittsburgh. The city grows apace. This site, you remember, seemed to many as not central. To-day it is certainly not too far east for the centre of the Greater Pittsburgh, which already appears upon the horizon. The plan made for branch libraries may soon be inadequate, and require further attention. Already we have an important library at Braddock, which ranks with that at Allegheny City. For some years a surplus has been desired, that I might be able to give a similar library to Homestead, which is to be my next use of wealth. I hope to be able to go forward with that work the coming year. We intend to follow that with a similar library for Duquesne, and hope also to be able to provide a library for a community which has been so partial as to adopt our name, much to the surprise of Mrs. Carnegie and myself but I will not deny, also, much to our satisfaction, for we should rather stand well with our fellow-citizens in and around Pittsburgh than receive the plaudits of all the world beside.

"By the time the Greater Pittsburgh comes we shall thus have several libraries, which it may perhaps be thought best to incorporate with the general library system of Pittsburgh. Such other districts as may need branch libraries we ardently hope we may be able to supply, for to provide free libraries for all the people of Pittsburgh is a field which we should fain make our own as chief part of our life-work. I have dropped into the plural, for there is one always with me to prompt, encourage, suggest, discuss, and fortunately sometimes, when necessary, gently to criticise and advise, whose heart is as keenly in this work as my own, preferring it to any other, as the best possible use of surplus wealth, and without whose zealous co-operation I often feel little useful work could be done.

"Mrs. Carnegie and myself, who have given this subject much thought, and have had it upon our minds for years, survey to-night what has been done; the use to which we have put our surplus wealth; the community to which we have devoted it, and say to ourselves, if we had the decision to make again, we should resolve to do precisely as we have done. We feel that we have made the best of our surplus wealth according to our judgment and conscience. Beyond that is not for us. It is for the citizens of Pittsburgh to decree whether the tree planted in your midst shall wither, or grow and bear such fruits as shall best serve the country where my parents and myself first found in this land a home, and to which we owe so much.

"There is nothing at all we have done here that can possibly work evil; all must work good, and that continually. If a man would learn of the treasures of art, he must come here and study; if he would gain knowledge, he must come to the library and read; if he would know of the great masterpieces of the world in sculpture or architecture, or of nature's secrets in the minerals which he refines, or of natural history, he must spend his time in the museum; if he is ever to enjoy the elevating solace and delights of music, he must frequent this hall and give himself over to its sway. There is nothing

here that can tend to pauperize, for there is neither trace nor taint of charity; nothing which will help any man who does not help himself. Nothing is given for nothing. But there are ladders provided upon which the aspiring may climb to the enjoyment of the beautiful, and the delights of harmony, whence comes sensibility and refinement; to the sources of knowledge from which springs wisdom, and to wider and grander views of human life, from whence comes the elevation of man.

"We now hand over the gift; take it from one who loves Pittsburgh deeply, and would serve her well."

As he concluded his speech Mr. Carnegie turned to Chairman Frew, of the library commission, and presented to him a golden key in a plush case.

Mr. Frew followed with a short account of the completion of the library and its possibilities and introduced Hugh Morrison, librarian of the public library given by Mr. Carnegie to Edinburgh, Scotland, who in a brief speech congratulated the city and the citizens upon their acquisition. Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. John Dalzell also made addresses, and after the speech-making a reception was tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie in the art gallery of the new building. Among those present on the stage were Bishop Phelan, of the Roman Catholic Church; Bishop Whitehead, of the Episcopal Church; three of the judges of the Supreme Court, and the judges of the County and District Courts; the Mayor of Allegheny, and the Mayor of Pittsburgh. Invitations to the ceremonies were sent by the library committee to the President, the chief state and municipal officers of Pennsylvania, to a large number of employees and artisans in all branches of business, whose names were furnished by prominent business and manufacturing concerns of the city, to the prominent librarians of the country, and to the various prominent artists, musical and scientific people of the United States.

The beautiful building, which was thus opened to the public, had its inception on Nov. 25, 1881, when Mr. Carnegie wrote to the mayor of Pittsburgh offering to expend \$250,000 upon a free library provided the city would appropriate not less than \$15,000 a year for its support. This offer was not accepted at the time, owing to the state of the municipal finances; but in February, 1890, Mr. Carnegie renewed his offer, proposing to give \$1,000,000 for the establishment of central and branch libraries, if the city would appropriate \$40,000 annually for their maintenance. An ordinance accepting the gift was passed on February 25, and a library commission was promptly appointed. The commission set apart \$300,000 for branch libraries, and appropriated \$12,000 for prizes for competitive designs to be submitted by architects. Out of the many plans received, the one by Longfellow, Alden & Harlow, of Pittsburgh and Boston, was chosen, and the contract for its erection was awarded on May 8, 1893. It was found that \$100,000 additional was required to carry out the design, and this sum was promptly added by Mr. Carnegie to the \$1,000,000 previously given.





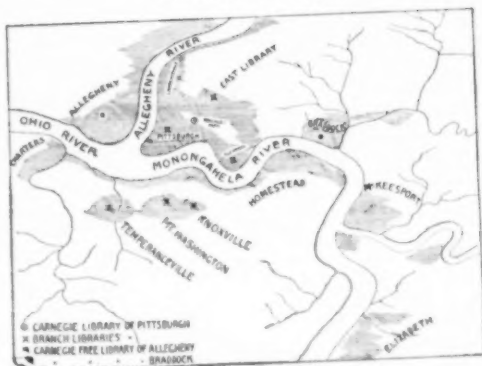
MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE,  
*Founder of the Carnegie Library.*



MR. E. H. ANDERSON,  
*Librarian of the Carnegie Library.*



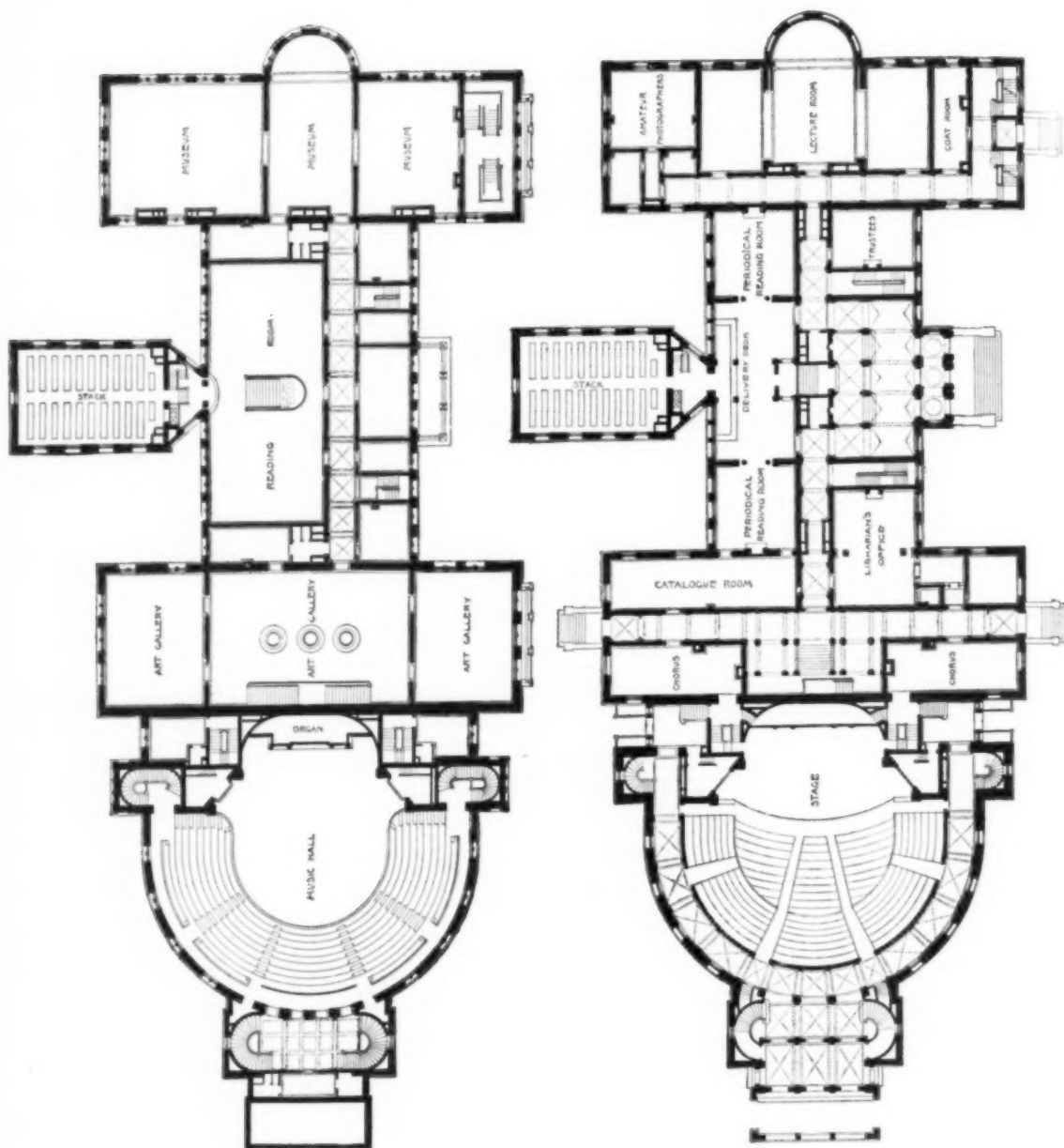
CARNEGIE LIBRARY, MUSIC HALL, ART GALLERY, AND MUSEUM OF PITTSBURGH.



"THE GREATER PITTSBURGH."  
*Showing Carnegie Library System.*



A CORRIDOR OF THE PITTSBURGH BUILDING.



Second Floor Plan,

First Floor Plan,

FLOOR PLANS OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Reprinted by courtesy of the *Picture Magazine*, New York.

The building comprises a library, music hall, art gallery, and museum. It stands on terraced ground at the East End entrance to Schenley Park, overlooking a picturesque ravine, and is a granite structure something in the Renaissance style. On the front is a stately *porte-cochère*, triple arched and finished in stone balconies and surmounted by chandeliers of electric lights. The forward part of the building is semicircular in form, with a dome-like roof. From either side of this frontage rises a stone tower 175 feet in height.

The walls are of Cleveland gray sand-stone and the roof is covered with red tile. The building is encircled by a frieze in which are inscribed the names of famous men; upon the music hall, composers and musicians; upon the art galleries, artists, and upon the library and science wing, authors and great scientists. Over the library entrance is the legend "Free to all the people." At the rear are L wings. About midway on the east side rises the book-stack, in a tower-like structure of six low stories. The whole building gives the effect of strength and repose, from the sweeping lines of the centre and the beautiful curves of the front to the pyramid summits of the twin campaniles with their delicate arches.

The interior of the building, roughly speaking, is divided into four sections. Toward the front the entire width is taken up by the music hall, behind are the art galleries, back of these the library-rooms, with an extra entrance toward the park, and in the rear, toward the conservatories, are the rooms devoted to the various scientific societies. Entering the visitor finds himself before the huge mahogany doors, every panel of which is hand-carved. As they swing open, the colonnaded hall and vestibule are seen. Groined or vaulted ceilings give an imposing air to this threshold, and the delicate coloring in the panels of the ceiling give a very artistic finish to the big hall and vestibule. This entrance gives admittance to the beautiful music hall, with a seating capacity of 2100 and a stage capacity of 200.

The art-rooms on the lower floor lead to the periodical-rooms of the library department. These are really a single long apartment, cut into two by colonnades. At each end there is a huge projecting antique mantel and fireplace finished in plaster and marble. Throughout on the lower floors the door-jambs, window-checks, etc., are made of Keene's cement, and the woodwork is all of polished oak. To the left of the periodical-room is the stack-room with a book capacity of 250,000 v., and supplied with speaking-tubes and book-lifts. Cataloging-rooms, retiring-rooms, and store-rooms take up the other space.

The library entrance is on the park side. As one enters between fine mahogany doors, a broad marble staircase of pink Knoxville marble, from Tennessee, leads up to the reference-room on the second floor. In the grained and colonnaded vestibule, on the stairway and in the reference-room, the same delicate ceiling and wall decoration is found. The reference-room has a ceiling of obscured glass. Above each of the 200 panes is an incandescent light, which throws an

even and diffused effulgence on the readers below. On the second floor all the windows and doors are of polished mahogany.

Outside the reference-room, and running toward the music-hall end, is a corridor, which for color work, finish, and beauty of perspective is the gem of this fine building. It is grained and vaulted, and the coloring in the panels is beautifully delicate in buff, cream, green, blue, and gold harmonized. On one side extends the reference-room, and on the other are smaller rooms for special collections or study, one of them being occupied by the music library of nearly 2000 v., comprising the collection of the late Karl Merz, which was bought and presented to the library by a number of citizens.

The circulating department — naturally the centre of the library's activity — is on the first floor, opening back of the delivery-desk into the stack wing, the lower stories of which are reserved for circulating books, the upper stories for reference books. At either end of the lobby of the circulating department are the periodical rooms, one for scientific and technical periodicals, the other for those of a popular and literary character. The reference reading on the second floor is separated from the stack-room by the desk of the reference librarian, which it is planned to make a bureau of information. In the limited time for preparation the opening of a children's room was deferred, but this it is hoped to develop into one of the most important departments of the library; and it will be established as soon as possible.

The library opens with about 16,000 volumes, and the work of bookbuying is being vigorously prosecuted. The librarian, Mr. E. H. Anderson, formerly of the Braddock (Pa.) Free Library, has gathered about him a competent staff, and has pushed forward the great work of getting the library in thorough working order with astonishing rapidity. He has accomplished the remarkable feat of having a printed catalog ready for use on the day the library was opened to the public. This was done by the use of the linotype process, which allowed the work of printing to keep step with that of cataloging. The plan adopted was to use successive alphabets, setting the first before the second was completed, combining them together and then inserting a third. A specimen of the "filing proofs" — which to the uninitiated resembles nothing so much as a railroad map of the United States — was sent to the New York State Library School, as a curiosity in cataloging. The catalog includes about 9000 of the books now in the library, and it is intended to bring it constantly up to date by frequent new editions, which the linotype process renders possible. The complete card-catalog of the library is kept in the cataloging-room for use by the staff, while a set of the Rudolph Indexer books has been provided for public use.

The library was open for public inspection on Sunday, November 11, and the regular work of issuing and receiving books was begun on Monday, November 12. On Sundays the reading-room is open from two to six o'clock in the afternoon.

## ART DECORATIONS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

*H. Carrington Bolton, in a communication to  
The Nation.*

THE daily papers announce that the Chicago Public Library is to be magnificently decorated with mosaics; that the "reading-room is to be an exact transcription of the ducal palace of the 400 in Venice," and elsewhere in the building will be seen "pilasters in Austrian gold and green, shading into iridescent blues finished in bronze," as well as "a wainscoting 30 or 40 feet high, of statuary vein marble, each section of which is ornamented by a band of mosaics composed of Tiffany-Favrill glass, semiprecious stones, mother-of-pearl, and pure gold."

These extravagant plans for embellishing the interior of a building designed for the storing of books and the accommodation of readers, lead me to raise the question as to the propriety of making a library so attractive to the general public that it becomes a show-place instead of a quiet and comfortable resort for students; in short, to what extent should the fine arts find place in our public libraries? From several weeks' experience as a reader in the splendidly appointed Boston Public Library, I have found that the introduction of the much-lauded decorations by eminent artists is a great drawback to the undisturbed enjoyment of the privileges for which the building is primarily erected. The throngs of people who crowd the grand staircase to visit the splendid building are not content with gazing at the wall decorations by Abbey, Sargent, and others, but must needs tramp through Bates Hall as well, clicking their heels on the stone floor throughout its entire length.

One morning, as I sat at a table in the reading-room, I noted, within the space of one hour, a troop of 11 women tourists, two bands of school-girls personally conducted by their mistresses, besides scores of individual sightseers of all ages, alone or in groups of varying numbers. The authorities realize that readers are disturbed by these visitors to the art-treasures, and express a belief that, as soon as the novelty has passed, the disturbance will cease.

Should the reading-room be closed to casual visitors and open only to bona-fide readers, the tax-paying public would feel defrauded of the right to view that which has cost so great a sum. On the other hand, we hear of no complaints because the stack-rooms are not thrown open. Should the original plan be carried out, of placing Whistler's canvas on the east wall of Bates Hall, and other works of art in the panels which are as yet bare, readers might as well abandon attempts at serious study.

The splendid stone-work, the noble provisions for making the building fireproof, are worthy of all praise; but I have thought that if the princely sums expended on merely decorative features had been devoted to the purchase of books, the present stringency would not have arisen, and earnest students would not be obliged to conduct their researches amid the social surroundings of a public art museum.

## CONGRESS OF LIBRARIANS AT ATLANTA.

THE following circular has been sent out by the Board of Woman Managers of the Atlanta Exposition:

"The Board of Woman Managers of the Cotton States and International Exposition, now in progress at Atlanta, having determined to hold various congresses during the exposition, Mrs. Louie M. Gordon was appointed chairman of the congress committee, and the success of the appointment is evidenced in the good results. Professional women from all parts of the country have been asked to speak upon their specialties, and the number of experts taking part in the congresses is second only to the gathering at Chicago in 1893.

"The congress of librarians, of which Miss Wallace is chairman, will convene November 29 and 30 in the assembly hall of the Woman's building.

"The object of the congress is to stimulate library growth in the South, and to discuss practical questions of library economy. The papers read at the congress are to appear in permanent form, comprising a valuable supplement to the World's Fair library papers, which will be issued by the Commissioner of Education in his next report.

"That the South has been slower than other sections of the country to take advantage of the great improvements in library facilities is owing to the lack of capital, but it is a well-known fact that a small library, well administered, may be of great service to the public. It is the object of this meeting to further the development of the modern library idea, that the library is an active factor in the educational world and not merely a storehouse for books.

"It is hoped that the congress will be the means of forming state associations after the plan of the American Library Association. Great advantages may be obtained from concerted action, and the organization of librarians as of other professions tends to better results in library work.

"There will be a meeting of the Georgia librarians immediately after the morning session, November 29, to organize a state library association.

"There will be an exhibit of modern library appliances by the Library Bureau of Boston in the Woman's building; all librarians are requested to call and examine this exhibit.

"All visitors to the librarians' congress are requested to register in the library of the Woman's building.

"The directors of the Young Men's Library, 101 Marletta street, extend a hearty invitation to visiting librarians to visit the library while in the city. The American Baptist Publication Society, through its manager, Mr. F. J. Paxton, invites visiting librarians to use the parlors and reading-room of the society, 93 Whitehall street. Mrs. Porter King, chairman of the library committee, will entertain those attending the librarians' congress at an afternoon tea at her residence, 73 Merritts avenue, November 29, from 4 to 7 o'clock."

The program of the congress is as follows:

*First Session, Friday, Nov. 29, 10 o'clock, a.m.:*

Address of welcome on behalf of the board of Women Managers, Mrs. Thompson, President.

Address, Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, Chairman of Women's Congresses.

Address, Mrs. Porter King, Chairman Library Committee.

Music.

"The public libraries of America," Miss Hannah P. James, Osterhout Public Library, Wilkes-Barre.

"Library training schools," Miss Mary S. Cutler, Vice-director State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

"The libraries of the West," Mrs. Carrie W. Whitney, Kansas City; to be read by Mrs. Moses Wadley, Augusta, Ga.

"The librarian's place in the professions," Miss Tessa L. Kelso, Washington, D. C.

*Second Session, Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 o'clock, a.m.:*

Roll-call and introduction: The roll will be called and every member present is expected to respond in person. Two minutes will be allowed each for making remarks or suggestions, or asking questions, etc., etc.

"Library work in its relation to the public school," Miss Mary S. Sargent, Public Library, Medford, Mass.

"The personality of the librarian," Mrs. J. D. Wilson, Andrews, N. C.

Music.

"The American Library Association," Miss Alice B. Kroeger, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Classification, catalogs, and modern library appliances," Miss Nina E. Browne, Library Bureau, Boston.

#### THE COLLEGE LIBRARY AND THE COLLEGE PAPER.

A VALUABLE medium of communication between a college library and its public is the college paper, and it is a medium too often disregarded. At the time, especially, when the year's work is beginning and many new students are entering, a very timely article may be inserted in the college paper, outlining the resources of the library, explaining its practical workings, giving advice as to the use of books and the rules governing such use, and touching on a thousand and one different matters which will suggest themselves to each librarian of a college or university library, if he will but place himself in the position of the newly-arrived or little-read student. A chance inquiry recently revealed the fact that the drawers of the card-catalog here were thought, by one student at least, and a very bright one at that, to be repositories for periodicals. This misconception was almost equal to that entertained by the lady who, in the writer's experience, on being

directed to a certain drawer in the catalog in order to find a book, was surprised and disappointed, upon opening the drawer, to find it filled with nothing but cards.

Think, for a moment, how many really intelligent readers would be glad to be instructed, in a few words, about the plan of your catalog, but never take the initiative either in asking for information or in studying out the simple problem unaided; how many persons have never heard of Poole's "Index," and are ignorant of its use; how many, with a taste for the curious, have never seen Brewer's "Reader's handbook" or Walsh's "Literary curiosities"; how many young students of English literature have never opened Allibone's "Dictionary of authors"; how many hunters after scientific knowledge are unacquainted with Galloupe's "Index."

The editors of a college paper, especially if it be a weekly, are only too glad to receive "copy" from the librarian, and the librarian should be but too willing to avail himself of this means of publishing, free of charge, a weekly or semi-monthly or monthly bulletin of accessions, announcements, changes, special bibliographies, and all matter facilitating the use of the library, enlarging the scope of its influence, raising the standard of reading, and bringing students and library into such relations that their mutual helpfulness shall be increased.

P. F. BICKNELL,

*Lib'n University of Illinois.*

#### American Library Association.

##### TRANSACTIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

MEETING of the executive board of the A. L. A., held at the public library, Cleveland, Ohio, Thursday, October 10, 1895. Present: President Dana, Ex-president Utley, Vice-presidents Carr and West, and Secretary Elmendorf, of the executive board.

Recorder, one vice-president, and treasurer, absent. Librarians Brett and Orr, of Cleveland, also present in consultation, and G. B. Meleney, of the Library Bureau's Chicago Agency.

Standing committees not fully completed at last meeting of the board were then named, as follows:

*Co-operation.*—W: H. Tillinghast, Katharine L. Sharp, M. Imogene Hazeltine, G: T. Little, William Beer.

*Public documents, United States and State.*—R: R. Bowker, D. V. R. Johnston, Frank P. Hill.

*Library school and training classes.*—J. N. Larned, Caroline H. Garland, Eliza G. Brownning, Adelaide R. Hasse.

*Endowment.*—Pliny T. Sexton, George Hies, C: W. McClintock.

Mildred C. Wood, of the Cleveland Public Library, was appointed as an additional assistant secretary.

For the conference of 1896, at Cleveland, Chairman Brett and Secretary Elmendorf, the



local committee heretofore named, were instructed to add to their number as may be found desirable and necessary. Selection of headquarters hotel was referred to that committee, with preference for the Hollenden, if satisfactory terms can be arranged.

Date of conference decided upon to be from Tuesday to Friday, September 1-4, inclusive. Post-conference trip to Detroit and Mackinac Island from Saturday, September 5, onward; with closing session at the latter place. Return from there to be at individual option, with probabilities of side-trips by boat to desirable points. All to be arranged for by local committee, subject to modification if contingencies arise to require it.

General features of the program and exercises for the conference were discussed and decided upon.

Secretary authorized to prepare a circular of information for 1896, and send same out, up to 2000 copies, sending also to libraries not members of the association copies of the handbook of 1894. Also to send out provisional or first announcement circulars concerning program, etc., on or about April 15; and final announcements not later than August 1, 1896. With the latter to include copies of such papers as the program committee shall have accepted and printed, as heretofore directed by the association and executive board.

Resignation of Treasurer Cole on account of serious illness was tendered, but not accepted at this time. Edwin H. Anderson, of the Carnegie Free Library, Pittsburgh, was designated as acting treasurer pending Mr. Cole's recovery and resumption of the duties of that office.

A letter from G. C. Soule proposed a referendum circular regarding a post-conference trip to Great Britain in 1897, which was favorably entertained by the board. The secretary was authorized to prepare the same, in conjunction with Mr. Soule, and to mail it to members of the association at an early date, enclosing return postal for reply.

The secretary was also instructed to have compiled and published at once for free distribution 1000 copies of a library tract (somewhat after the nature of Dr. Poole's article in the U. S. special report of 1876) not exceeding 12 pages of the LIBRARY JOURNAL in extent; provided the expense be sanctioned by the finance committee.

The president and secretary were directed to confer with Ex-president Dewey and the Bureau of Education relative to prompt publication of that much-desired A. L. A. Manual, the papers of the 1893 Chicago Conference. If immediate publication by the Bureau is found to be out of the question, then to endeavor to arrange for its issue by the Publishing Section.

*Voted*, That the finance committee be requested to authorize an expenditure of not exceeding \$100 for clerical help to the president and secretary in preliminary work for the coming conference.

H. L. ELMENDORF, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH CONFERENCE, CLEVELAND, O.,  
SEPT. 1-4, 1896.

THE Eighteenth Annual Conference of the American Library Association will be held at Cleveland, O., September 1-4, 1896, with post-conference trip to Detroit and Mackinac by boat.

At a meeting of the executive board of the association held in Cleveland, October 10, 1895, the following points in regard to the next conference were decided on, subject, of course, to such changes as may seem advisable.

Conference to open Tuesday, September 1; the afternoon to be devoted to an inspection of Cleveland libraries; the evening to an informal session, with no address except those of welcome from Cleveland people. This session is intended to give opportunity for the introduction of members to one another and for the renewing of old acquaintance.

First formal session Wednesday morning; President's address; probably an address by Mr. Justin Winsor on the work of the public library and the A. L. A. in the past; appropriate discussion by leading librarians of the matters that call for earnest and persistent effort in the immediate future. This session will be made, if possible, the most interesting of the whole conference. Wednesday afternoon: reports. These reports, like all the papers presented at this conference, save the few not appropriate for such treatment, will be printed and placed in the hands of members at least three weeks before the conference opens. The committee or individuals making these reports will, at this Wednesday afternoon session, be expected to be ready to make oral additions and recommendations and to reply to questions and criticisms. It is hoped that in this way a number of very important subjects which might otherwise be passed by without discussion will receive consideration. Wednesday evening will be given up to the Cleveland people. For this occasion the local committee has already certain interesting things in mind.

Thursday morning is to be a session for learners. Just what form this will take is not yet determined. An opportunity will certainly be given the beginners—those who might be called novitiates—to put questions to, and get pointed replies from, the older, more experienced members of the profession. Thursday afternoon will be given up to Cleveland's library interests. The Cleveland Centennial Exposition will be in progress and Thursday will probably be its "Library day." An invitation to attend the laying of the corner-stone of a new building for the Cleveland Public Library is a possibility. Thursday evening will be devoted to the consideration of the principles to be observed in the selection of books. The Supplement to the "A. L. A. catalog" will be printed and distributed to members by next July at latest, and will form the basis of discussion. Every effort will be made to get from those competent to speak opinions worth hearing on the sins of omission and commission in this Supplement.

Friday morning: election of officers and miscellaneous business. Friday afternoon from 2 to 4, a joint meeting of the A. L. A. and Trustees Section. Attempt will be made to secure the attendance of a large number of trustees. The feeling is very widespread among librarians that not enough attention has been paid to this part of the library world. From 4 to 6, meetings of other sections. Friday evening: annual dinner. Late in the evening the party will take boat for Detroit. Saturday in Detroit, and Saturday evening take the steamer for the Island of Mackinac.

The Hollenden Hotel has been provisionally decided on for headquarters in Cleveland, and convenient rooms secured for meetings.

By authority of the executive board,  
H. L. ELMENDORF, *Secretary*.

*A. L. A. ORGANIZATION, 1895-1896.*

THE following revised list of officers is sent out by Secretary Elmendorf:

*President:* J. C. Dana, Public Library, Denver, Col.

*Vice-Presidents:* Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.; Miss Theresa West, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. R. Dudley, City Library, Denver, Col.

*Secretary:* H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.

*Treasurer:* George W. Cole, Public Library, Jersey City, N. J.

*Acting Treasurer:* E. H. Anderson, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Recorder:* C. Alex. Nelson, Columbia College Library, New York City.

*Assistant Secretaries:* G. B. Meleney, Library Bureau, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland, O.; F. W. Faxon, Boston Book Co., Boston, Mass.; S. H. Berry, Y. M. C. A. Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; T. L. Montgomery, Wagner Free Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Mildred Wood, Public Library, Cleveland, O.

*Assistant Recorder:* Miss Nina E. Browne, Library Bureau, Boston, Mass.

*Executive Board:* The president, ex-president (H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.), vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and recorder.

*EUROPEAN POST-CONFERENCE TRIP, 1897.*

THE following circular has been issued by Secretary Elmendorf on behalf of the executive board of the A. L. A.:

At a meeting of the executive board of the A. L. A., held at Cleveland, Ohio, October 10, 1895, a communication was presented from Mr. C. C. Soule, objecting to that action of the Denver Conference which recommended postponement of a European trip to 1900, for the following reasons:

(1) Because consideration of the trip has already been twice postponed to accommodate other plans, and another five years' delay would be nearly the same for the older librarians as indefinite postponement.

(2) Because an exposition year is not a good one for such a trip, as hotels, steamers, and cars will be overcrowded, and so large a party

cannot be comfortably carried and housed together under such conditions.

Mr. Soule argued that this very important subject should not be left to the chance decision of a conference, but ought properly to be voted on by all members of the association.

Upon Mr. Soule's proposition the board took action, instructing the secretary to take the vote of the whole association by letter.

In order to give more definiteness to the plan, inquiries have been made of tourist agencies as to the expense of a two months' trip, sketched out informally as follows:

New York or Boston to Queenstown, Cork, Blarney Castle, Killarney, Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow, through the Trossachs to Edinburgh and Carlisle, Windmere, Manchester, Birmingham, Kenilworth, also the round trip to Oxford, and open conveyances for driving from Kenilworth to Warwick, Stratford, and Leamington, London, Cambridge, direct to Liverpool, and from Liverpool to the United States. Second-class in Ireland, third-class in Great Britain, three substantial meals a day, first-class hotels, transfers between hotel and train or boat, and conveyance of reasonable amount of luggage, about 75 pounds to each passenger. This trip would cost not to exceed \$200 for each person. If 200 go, a special steamer can be obtained. So many librarians are interested in this excursion, and so many trustees and other friends are likely to want to see Great Britain under their auspices, that it is more likely that the number of the party will have to be limited than recruits drummed up.

The trip outlined above is intended to cover most of the interesting and important libraries of Ireland, Scotland, and England, and to take in as much natural beauty as possible without wasting time. It will leave time to visit other towns, to be selected later and on the advice of our English friends. A meeting with the L. A. U. K. in London is planned.

The object of an association trip ought to be to inspect those libraries from which we can learn most, and as it seems necessary to limit both time and expense to a minimum, no provision has been made for a Continental trip, but time enough could be given to London to allow any members who so desire a short trip on the Continent. Arrangements could probably be made for an extension of time on tickets of those desiring to remain after the return of the main party. It will, of course, be understood that this route is entirely provisional, only outlined now as a basis for calculation.

Every member of the association is asked to vote on the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That the A. L. A. conference for 1897 be held at some place near the Atlantic sea-coast, and that a post-conference trip be made to Europe.

If such a trip is voted, would you try to go?

If so, would you probably take with you any other persons not now members of the association?

Would any of your trustees or library force not now members of the association be likely to go? If so, how many

What two months would best suit you? Name preferred starting and returning dates.

Vote for or against resolution on postal card sent with circular. A careful record of the vote will be kept and the result reported. In case of a favorable vote, members entering their names now will, of course, have a preference if it becomes necessary to limit the party.

H. L. ELMENDORF, *Secretary*.

### State Library Associations.

#### NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held at the Jersey City Free Public Library on Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Cornelia A. See; Vice-Presidents, Miss Nelson, Miss Van Hoevenberg, and Mr. Herzog; Secretary, Miss Beatrice Winsor; Treasurer, Miss Emma L. Adams.

The committees on legislation and library commission reported progress and the association adopted the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, In those states in which library commissions have been organized, the interests of library work have been greatly furthered, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the New Jersey Library Association that a law should be drafted appointing a library commission on lines similar to the commissions established in the states of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. And be it further

*Resolved*, That in view of the importance of the office of state librarian, the present incumbent be asked to co-operate with the New Jersey Library Association in securing the passage of a law providing for the appointment of this commission."

A special committee consisting of Miss Adams, Miss Van Hoevenberg, and Miss Winsor was appointed to collect and print all the laws of New Jersey relating to libraries.

Miss Adams then read an interesting paper on the "Work accomplished by the various state library associations." (See p. 377).

A recommendation made to the executive committee to hold an all-day meeting in January was received with great enthusiasm, and the outlook for a new lease of life for the New Jersey Library Association is very bright.

BEATRICE WINSER, *Secretary*.

#### OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE opening session of the first annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association was called to order by President Brett in the banquet-hall of the Hollenden, Cleveland, Tuesday evening, Oct. 1.

Addresses of welcome were made by the mayor, Mr. McKisson, and Judge Hutchins, of the Cleveland Public Library Board. The response on behalf of the visitors was made by Mr. A. S. Root, of the Oberlin College Library, in a happy little speech, after which the president delivered his annual address, giving a brief history of libraries and library legislation in the various states and outlining methods by which the libraries of Ohio shall rank higher among its educational institutions, and by which they shall "be commensurate with the importance of our noble state."

On Wednesday morning the association met

at the Public Library, when the following papers were read: "Library co-operation," by Mr. R. P. Hayes, of Columbus; "Library work in a small city," by Miss Martha Mercer, of Mansfield; and "The country library," by Miss Charlotte D. Leavitt, of Elyria. The program being finished, a recess was taken and a visit made to the Case Library, where the remainder of the forenoon was spent.

The afternoon was devoted to visiting Adelbert College and its library, and the Case School of Applied Science, the president of each institution acting as host. One of the branch libraries was visited, where the ladies in charge welcomed the visitors and served refreshments.

The evening meeting was most interesting, the subject being "The library as an educational factor," and upon this theme addresses were made by some of the most prominent educators of the city. Miss Mary E. Comstock, principal of the Walton school, and Miss May H. Prentice, of the Normal school, spoke from the teachers' point of view, while Miss Linda A. Eastman, of the Dayton Public Library, treated the subject from the librarian's standpoint.

Superintendent of Schools Jones related an incident of a visit made in the company of his guest, Dr. Alcott, to the public schools of a Western city, where he introduced Dr. Alcott, who gave a five-minute talk, in each department, upon some incident in the life of his gifted daughter, which seemed to arouse a great deal of interest. That evening Mr. Jones called at the library for something of Miss Alcott's, but everything was "out." At the book-stores the demand for her books was so great a fresh supply was ordered time after time, and for months afterward the book trade of the city was increased as a result of that visit.

Mr. Evan H. Hopkins spoke upon the pernicious effect of bad books, and it was his opinion that a library should not supply trashy literature, no matter how great the demand. Dr. Johnston, principal of the West High school, was the last speaker of the evening, giving some valuable points to both teachers and librarians. It was a notable fact that each of the speakers paid tribute to the good work being done by the libraries of Cleveland through the excellent management of Mr. Brett and Mr. Orr.

At the business meeting Thursday morning the reports of the secretary and treasurer were submitted and new members received into the association, among them being the prospective governor of the state, Gen. Asa S. Bushnell, who sent a pleasant letter, which was read by Mr. Woodward, of Springfield, in presenting his name for membership.

The board of officers was re-elected, viz.: W. H. Brett, President; Mrs. Frances D. Jermaln, R. C. Woodward, and Miss Nana A. Newton, Vice-presidents; Miss Alice Boardman, Secretary; Charles Orr, Treasurer; and Rutherford P. Hayes.

Standing committees that will report at the next meeting were appointed by the executive board, as follows: Legislation, consisting of five members, Mr. Conover, of Dayton, chairman; Library extension, composed of the col-

lege section of the association with Mr. Root, of Oberlin, as chairman; State documents, Mr. Orr, Cleveland, chairman; Library statistics, Mr. R. C. Woodward, Springfield, chairman; Sunday-school libraries, Mr. Robert Michel, Columbus, chairman; Auditing committee, Mr. Borrows, of Chillicothe, chairman. Invitations were extended by Springfield and Toledo for the next meeting, but after some animated discussion it was decided by vote to meet in Cleveland in conjunction with the National Association.

At the afternoon session Mr. Charles Orr, of the Case Library, read a paper upon the "Printing and distribution of public documents in Ohio," in which he advocated the use of better materials and a more systematic method of distribution. Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, of Jamestown, N. Y., was to have delivered an address on "Library extension in New York," but on account of illness she was unable to be present, much to the regret of the association, which adopted suitable resolutions and instructed the secretary to inform Miss Hazeltine of their action. After extending thanks to the press, the Board of Education, the school-workers, and especially to the local committee, the association adjourned.

The banquet, Thursday evening, at the Hollenden was a delightful affair and was a fitting close to a most harmonious and enjoyable meeting.

Alice Boardman, *Secretary*.

#### LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.

The Library Association of Central California held its regular meeting October 8, 1895. President Rowell presiding.

Mr. Peterson, of the Oakland Free Public Library, read a paper on "Library co-operation and specialization," in which he argued against the wasting of financial force by duplicating costly books which were already in neighboring libraries, and which might by a system of co-operation be made available to all, urging that such co-operation would tend to promote a friendly and fraternal feeling between the libraries. He thought that the library that does not specialize, however small the field may be, cannot in the highest sense deserve the name of library.

The objection suggested was that most libraries cannot afford to specialize, and that, especially in the case of free libraries, the taxpayers would naturally object to the using of funds for books of little direct service to them, and that for the present we can only hope to gain approval for the idea of co-operative specialization as the true theory and highest ideal for library workers.

Mr. Clark, of the San Francisco Public Library, read an able and interesting paper on "Relation of the state library to other libraries," in which he favored making state, United States, and official public documents the special features of state libraries. He thought the state librarian should have charge of the distribution of state public documents.

A discussion followed, in which Miss Hancock and Messrs. Harbourn, Peterson, Coleman, Cleary, and Laymon took part.

Mr. Teggart presented the following resolution:

"The Library Association of Central California has unanimously resolved that the librarian of ——— Library present to the trustees and directors of his library the great desirability of the mutual loan of works between the libraries of this district, and urge the advantages to be derived from the consent of the trustees to the elaboration of a method of co-operation between the libraries."

This was unanimously adopted.

The president announced the topic for the November meeting: "Book publishing and bookselling in California," and the meeting then adjourned.

A. M. JELLISON, *Secretary*.

#### Library Clubs.

##### WASHINGTON (D. C.) LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The ninth regular meeting of the Washington (D. C.) Library Association was held in the Columbian University, October 30th. It was the opening meeting of the season and was unusually well attended. President A. R. Spofford presided. The meeting was one of especial interest and significance to the association owing to the many additions to its membership. The office of the superintendent of public documents furnishes the largest quota of new members: Miss Hasse, Miss Edith Clark, Miss Silliman, Miss Gay, and Mr. Burns; two are from the library of the Department of Agriculture: Miss Barnett and Miss Hawks. In addition there were Miss Kelso, formerly of the Los Angeles Public Library; Rev. Mr. Shabelle, of Georgetown University; Mrs. MacMakin, of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department; Miss Dyer, of the Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. Stevens, and Miss Graham.

"Bibliography" and the "Free Public Library organized in Washington" were the topics considered. Dr. Charles Wardell Styles, of the Department of Agriculture, gave an interesting account of the bibliographic results of the Leyden International Conference of Zoölogists, which he attended as a delegate during September. An American, Dr. H. H. Field, has the credit of successfully planning and putting into operation at Zurich, Switzerland, a scheme of indexing the current literature of zoölogy, which may prove practicable in the larger field of indexing proposed by the Royal Society of London.

Mr. Oliver L. Fassig gave a brief account of the papers relating to bibliography which were read at the Denver Conference.

The chief interest of the evening was centred about General Greely's account of what has been done toward the establishment in Washington of a free public library. During the past spring and summer notices have appeared in the columns of the LIBRARY JOURNAL showing the progress made in this movement. Rooms have now been secured and fitted up: about 2000 volumes have been received as gifts and for deposit as reference-books, and additions are coming in rapidly. Space has been provided at present for only 5000 volumes, but there is plenty of available room for growth. The position of librarian has been offered to Miss Gilke, of the Mercantile Library in St. Louis, who will probably enter upon her new duties sometime during No-



vember. The library will be opened to the public in December. OLIVER L. FASSIG, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

THE first meeting of the season of the New York Library Club was held at the Mercantile Library, November 14. The meeting was unusually well attended, there being at least 60 present. The president, Mr. Stevens, was in the chair. The club was welcomed to the Mercantile Library by Mr. Peoples.

The committee on the decennial celebration reported that it had been decided to celebrate the 10th birthday of the club at the annual dinner in January. This introduced the subject of the joint meeting with the state association. It was voted to hold the January meeting in connection with the state association, and decided to invite the visiting librarians to be the guests of the club at the dinner.

Business disposed of, the first subject on the program, "Echoes from the Denver Conference," was taken up. Mr. C. A. Nelson, of Columbia College, read a paper on the sessions of the conference, in which he said that few meetings had given more satisfaction than that in Denver, for though at previous conferences there had been more papers, and longer papers, few had given rise to more interesting discussions. Mr. Nelson touched upon the value to librarians of Dr. Wire's paper on "Medical books in public libraries," and on the interesting subject opened by Miss Sharp's paper, practically the first in its field, on "Libraries in secondary schools."

Miss Winsor, of Newark, read a paper on the experiences of four adventurous members of the party in their trip to Salt Lake City. Mr. Bigelow, of the Society Library, who was to have reported on the Post-conference trip proper, was unable to be present.

The attention of the meeting was next called to the second subject, "New work undertaken by the libraries represented during the past year." Mr. Baker reported that the new Columbia library was above ground, and that the builders promised its completion in 1897. The special library problem that the architects had attempted to solve was the combination of the store-room for books with the seminar system of the university. During the past college year, July, 1894-July, 1895, 25,000 volumes were added to Columbia, the largest number ever added in one year, while 5000 more have come in since that date. Even temporary storage for them is becoming a serious problem. The most important accession was that of the Townsend collection of newspaper clippings upon the Civil War.

Mr. Bardwell, of the Brooklyn Library, sent in an interesting report of the moving of the circulating department from the second to the first floor of the building.

Mr. Berry, of the Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, told of the use he had made of manila rope paper. (See report of meeting of the club at the Methodist Library, L. J., March, 1895, p. 95.) Mr. Berry has found this device of Mr. Thomas's of great use for pamphlet cases,

pamphlets being arranged by classes, and laced into cases made by folding the paper the size desired. This does not waste so much space as regular pamphlet cases. Periodicals which he does not intend to bind are kept in these cases at a cost of three or four cents per volume. Also, little-used periodicals are sewed and glued by the binder at a cost of 10 cents a volume, several inches of the cords on which they are sewn being left, and are laced and pasted into covers of the manila paper by a page in the library, making a durable and cheap binding.

Dr. J. C. Thomas, of the Methodist Book Concern, is prepared to supply this paper to librarians at wholesale rates.

Miss Winsor, of the Newark Library, reported that the newest thing with them was their new library, which they hoped to occupy in two years. The library had opened seven new delivery stations during the year, and had also issued to readers a non-fiction card.

Miss Leipziger reported that the Aguilar Library had opened a new branch on 59th street, and had adopted the two-book system.

Miss Tuttle, of the Long Island Historical Society, said that they were allowing freer access to the shelves than before, with no unfortunate results so far.

Pratt Institute was next heard from, Miss Plummer calling attention to the four new bulletins published during the year, of German books, government documents, yearly additions, and fiction, including juveniles. Readers' cards of different colors had been adopted for the various classes of borrowers, teachers, normal students, children, and also for school-room cards. The two-book system was adopted, for an account of which see L. J., October, 1895, p. 338. An experiment was made of ordering English books through the London branch of the Library Bureau, the books being gotten in the sheets and bound in the Duro-flexile binding. 78 books have been bought in that way, at an average cost, transportation included, of \$1.10 per volume; but the experiment is too recent to report on its success.

Miss Hall, of the Library of the Union for Christian Work, said that they were printing weekly lists of additions at a cost of \$3 for 500 copies, and selling them for one cent each, just covering expenses. They are binding all their books in light canvas, and writing the numbers on the book itself instead of using labels. They are using the manila rope paper to cover the magazines which circulate.

Mr. A. E. Bostwick, of the Free Circulating Library, spoke of an experiment in statistics by which they had tried to arrive at a juster estimate of the actual time spent reading the various classes of books than is given by the ordinary statistics which show only the number of volumes circulated, not the actual time spent in reading. To get at it statistics were kept for a month of the length of time each work returned to the library had been kept out. The result was very interesting: history and religion were kept out the longest, poetry the shortest time, the percentage of juveniles and fiction was much reduced. The occasional use of this



method was recommended to supplement and correct the regular statistics of circulation.

Mr. Eastman gave a short account of the new libraries recently built or now building throughout the state, describing the Reynolds Library in Rochester, a reference library of 30,000 volumes, and the new \$100,000 building of the Grosvenor Library in Buffalo. Rome, Herkimer, Ogdensburg, Southampton, L. I., and Westfield have also new library buildings.

Mr. Nelson supplemented the report from Columbia by stating that the catalog of the Avery collection of architectural books is in the hands of the printer.

Mr. Sibley, of the Syracuse University Library, spoke of the von Ranke collection of historical literature the library has become possessed of.

Miss Van Hoevenberg called the attention of the club to the Washington Heights Free Public Library, a library of 10,000 volumes, at 156th Street.

The following new members were elected: Wilberforce Eames, Lenox Library; Frank Weitenkampf, Astor Library; Mrs. F. H. Hess, University of the City of New York; Miss Bertha Eger, Pratt Institute; Miss M. V. Wallis, Pratt Institute; W. R. Eastman, Albany; Miss Fanny D. Fish, Y. W. C. A. Library, Brooklyn.

JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE, *Secretary*.

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

THE 24th regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club, being the opening session of the season 1895-96, was held at the Newberry Library, Thursday, Oct. 3, at 8 p.m. President Gauss inaugurated the work of the year in a few remarks setting forth the ideals of the club in elevating the profession and furthering the library interests of the community. Owing to a painful physical disability Mr. Gauss was obliged to surrender the gavel to Miss Katharine L. Sharp, who presided during the remainder of the evening.

The minutes of the last meeting of the club were read and approved, and the names of Messrs. W. W. Bishop and R. A. Simonson, recommended for membership by the executive committee, were favorably acted upon. The formal program was then commenced, the subject appointed for the evening being "State library commissions." Dr. Wire, who was the first speaker, gave an historical sketch of the library commissions of the United States. He described in detail the operations of the justly renowned Massachusetts library commission, and of the several commissions organized in other states.

The chairman then introduced Mr. F. A. Hutchins, formerly in charge of the school library department in the office of the Wisconsin state superintendent of schools, who spoke on "The Wisconsin library commission—how and why it was created." Mr. Hutchins said in substance:

The Wisconsin library commission is a result of the work of the Wisconsin Library Association. The latter found, through personal visits made by its officers, that many libraries in the state were doing unsatisfactory work because of

the lack of information or zeal on the part of their librarians and trustees, and that the influence of these libraries was detrimental to library interests in general. The association soon became convinced that its first work should be to improve libraries already founded, and to make them attractive object lessons in methods and enthusiasm; while much has been done in this line, the association lacks means to do more than a fraction of the work needed.

The canvass of the state, though fragmentary, showed an unexpectedly popular feeling in favor of public libraries. This sentiment was so universal that almost every community could show its record of attempts to found a library, in fact the state is fairly strewn with wrecks of libraries. If the efforts in Wisconsin had been intelligently directed it might now rival Massachusetts in the number of successful libraries. The failures have discouraged many people, and the remnants of old and ill-selected libraries are sometimes the most serious check to a growing enthusiasm. Nearly every failure has resulted from one or more of three cases: The indifference or ignorance of the person who guards the books, the selection of books not interesting to the masses of the people, and the extra expense caused by a reading-room attachment.

The association could do so little in aiding and founding libraries, in comparison with the needs, that, after four years of work, it concluded to ask Wisconsin to follow some good examples and give it the aid of a state commission. Last winter the state teachers' association devoted one session to the relation of the public library to the public school. This session developed so much enthusiasm for public libraries that the teachers joined the librarians in petitioning individual members of the legislature to establish a commission. The bill to secure this was carried without a dissenting vote in either house.

In response to questions Mr. Hutchins gave a synopsis of the law creating the commission. It provides for a board of five members, two of whom are appointed by the governor. The president of the state university, the secretary of the state historical society, and the state superintendent of schools are the other members. The duties of the commission are to give practical counsel to libraries and to aid in securing the establishment of others. An annual allowance of \$500 is made to pay the travelling and incidental expenses of the members of the commission. All the ex-officio members have clerical forces which will obviate the necessity of expenditures for clerk hire and leave much of the appropriation available for travelling expenses in personal visits. The ex-officio members are also in constant touch with many influential persons in the state who should be in active sympathy with the libraries. In Wisconsin all country schools are now required to maintain libraries, and this work is under the charge of the state superintendent. It is hoped that the work of the commission will prove so fruitful and popular that in a few years a larger appropriation can be secured.

Hon. W. C. Eakins, of the library committee of the Illinois legislature, who was to have spoken on "Library legislation in Illinois and the prospects for a state library commission," telegraphed his regrets that illness prevented him from being present.

An invitation from Miss Ambrose to have the next club meeting at the Orrington Lunt Library, Evanston, was read and referred to the executive committee. Thereupon the club adjourned.  
E. L. BURCHARD, *Secretary*.

THE Chicago Library Club has issued a Manual for 1895. It contains the aim, history, constitution, and list of members of the club, and short sketches of the 16 libraries represented in the club. (A history of these libraries by W. B. Wickersham appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of August, 1895.) By a summary on the last page it appears that 35 Chicago libraries have in all about 800,000 volumes.

### Reviews.

UNITED STATES, War Department, Surgeon-General's Office. Index catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army. Authors and titles. Vols. 1-16. A-Zythus. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1880-1895.

This work is a great triumph, if not the greatest triumph of American bibliography. The mere title alone to those not familiar with the thick green quarto volumes imports much work, and that work extending over a period of 15 years. Those who are fortunate in having this immense work in their libraries appreciate it far more than they can tell. In order to review it we must first of all examine the preface, dated June 1, 1880, and the postscript, dated June 1, 1895. Both are written by the same man, who in the former signs himself I. S. Billings, Brevet Lt.-Col. and Surgeon U. S. Army, and in the latter John S. Billings, Deputy Surgeon-General and Lieut.-Col. U. S. Army.

It is rarely that a man is given to see the completion of so marvellous a bibliographical work as Dr. Billings has carried on for so many years. According to the postscript work was begun on this in 1873 and a specimen fasciculus was issued in 1876. But it was not until 1880 that the first volume was issued, and it has followed at the rate of one volume a year. The appropriation for this is \$10,000 a volume, and this makes the cost of publishing this catalog \$160,000. This, as we understand, does not include the cost of preparing the manuscript. The name, Index catalogue, is that given to it when it was in manuscript, and this name was adopted in printing.

It is an index of articles in periodicals and translations as well as a catalog of books and pamphlets, and in this particular follows the plan of both the Boston Athenæum and the Peabody Institute catalogs. As indicated in the

preface, this form was that preferred by the majority of American physicians, who are accustomed to work from the subject, while European scientists work largely, if not wholly, from the author.

The general rules for selection and use of subject headings are 11 in number, all short, simple, but, of course, dealing with technical subjects. They are as follows:

1. Those titles have been selected for subjects for which it is presumed that the majority of educated English-speaking physicians would look in an alphabetical arrangement.

2. When there is doubt as between two or more subject-headings, cross-references are given.

3. Where both an English and a Latin or Greek word are in common use to designate the same subject, the English word is preferred and references are given from the other.

4. As a rule substantives rather than adjectives are selected for subject-headings. Exceptions occur to this in anatomical nomenclature, as "Lachrymal duct," "Thyroid gland."

5. In names of subjects derived from personal names the latter precede, as "Addison's disease," "Eustachian tube."

6. Local diseases or injuries are, as a rule, placed under the name of the organ or locality affected, as "Kidney (*Abscess of*)," "Neck (*Wounds of*)." There are exceptions to this in accordance with rule 1, e.g., "Abscess (*Perinephritic*)." 7. Cases in which one disease is complicated with or immediately followed by another are placed under the name of the first disease with the subheading, "*Complications and Sequela*."

8. When the main subject of an article is the action of a given remedy in general, or its action in several diseases, it is indexed under the name of the remedy; but if it relate to its action in but one disease it is indexed under the name of the disease.

9. The amount of subdivisions made under the principal subject-heads depends very greatly upon the number of references to be classed.

10. As a rule the references are given from general to more special heads, but not the reverse. It is presumed, for instance, that those who wish to consult the literature on "Aphasia" will turn to "Brain (*Diseases of*)," and "Nervous System (*Diseases of*)," as well as to "Aphasia," without being directed to do so by a cross-reference under the latter title.

11. Under the name of an organ will be found the books and papers relating to the anatomy and physiology of that organ.

Following this usually comes the abnormalities and malformations of the organ, then its diseases, then its tumors, and lastly its wounds and injuries.

The work, according to the postscript, was begun by several medical men from the army, and has since been continued by catalogers or "clerks," as they are termed in the office of the surgeon-general. The postscript gives the statistics of entries of the entire catalog, from which it appears that the library contains 116,847 books and 191,598 pamphlets. The entire

number of book subject entries is 168,557, and of periodical article entries is 511,112, nearly three times the book entries.

Dr. Billings closes his postscript with thanks to his assistants and to the printers and proof-readers, in short, to all who have made this work a possibility.

Having thus given the history of the work, the conditions under which it was undertaken and has been carried on, and the rules governing it, let us now proceed to a glance at the work itself from a librarian's point of view.

The simple rules above given necessitate a knowledge not alone of medicine but a knowledge of other sciences as well, not to speak of a large linguistic training. As will be remembered, these rules were drawn up with a view of affording as simple a catalog consistent with the subjects involved as possible. And they were the result of consultation with physicians and *not* the result of consultations with eminent librarians and catalogers. Had the latter been the case it is hard to see where they would have led to in matters of entries, and I fear the whole scheme would have broken of its own weight.

In examining the work one is impressed with the idea that here, as in the British Museum catalog, substantial accuracy has been the aim kept in view. This substantial accuracy and uniformity has been achieved, and this with no sacrifice of any scientific accuracies. Of course in a catalog of this size, occupying so many years in preparation and printing and carried on by so many different hands, absolute consistency is not to be expected.

The simplicity of the entries considering the number is quite refreshing, and the absence of hosts of general meaningless cross-references is likewise refreshing. Under Abdomen, for instance, I find only three *see alsos*, and they are sensible and scientific. In a catalog of a general library I find under that head seven, five of which are utterly nonsensical.

The author's name is given sometimes in the vernacular and sometimes as it appears on the title-page. Particularly in cases of theses written in Latin no attempt has been made to turn the name back into the vernacular. Dates are only used where two men of same name appear, and then only for distinction.

Several years' use of this catalog for names renders me competent to say that it is accurate and reliable and worthy of confidence as to names. As a general rule the capitalization of the title-page is followed. This gives German titles their accustomed capitals, but denies the capitals to English, French, and U. S. books beyond the first word.

There are comparatively few title entries, leaving out societies and periodicals, and these title entries are rather more prevalent in the earlier than in the later volumes. Societies are sometimes put under the name and sometimes under the place, but in vol. 13, under the head Societies, they are grouped under 22 headings, running from Anatomical to Veterinary. These headings include not only those medical, using the word in its broad sense, but also many scientific societies. This list is valuable to the cata-

loger in any library, general as well as medical. Four years ago Dr. Billings gave the size of the library as 102,000 volumes, of which 34,350 volumes, or about 32%, were periodicals and transactions of societies. This ratio doubtless obtains at the present time, and it is the treatment of these which gives the name "Index catalogue." As has been seen, the number of periodical entries is almost three times the number of book entries. For example, under Larynx we find 45 pages of entries, of which 40 pages are given to periodical entries. This is an exceptional case, as the periodical literature of the larynx has of late years increased with great rapidity.

The number of subjects is frequently due to the indexing of periodicals, as subjects like Filters and Fire-arms are found, under which are only periodical entries. Another fruitful source of subject-headings are theses, of which there are great numbers in the library of the Surgeon-General's Office; these are marked with a star to distinguish them, and this star has followed them into the Index Medicus. This library has the only complete collection of Paris theses (on medicine) in this country running back 100 years.

A list of periodicals and transactions is given in vol. 1, and each volume up to vol. 7 gives additions to the list. A consolidated list is given in vol. 7, and this is supplemented by annual lists until vol. 16. In that volume the periodicals are all gathered together, and this list is in reality a short entry catalog and can be had in separate form.

This library has the best collection of medical periodicals and transactions in the world, and receives at least 1000 current periodicals.

The full catalog of periodicals will be found in vol. 9, occupying 225 pages, a most valuable portion of the work. This is practically a catalog of all the medical periodicals and transactions in existence at the date of printing the volume, which was 1889. These are arranged by countries and under them alphabetically. Being a catalog it follows strictly the changes of name and does not gather the various series under one heading, as do Scudder and Bolton in their catalogs of scientific periodicals. But this catalog is full and accurate as to the various changes of name, place of publication and editors, and what is more perplexing as to the hiatuses which occur. One such hiatus is historical, that which occurred in all French publications in 1870-1871, during the Franco-Prussian War, and a cataloger naturally expects a break there. But in many instances there is nothing to tell about the gap, especially if you are unfortunate enough to have a set deprived of all covers and advertising pages. It must be confessed that the U. S. periodicals are as bad as any about changes of title and place. Ignorance is to blame for a similarity of titles in many cases, but no excuse can obtain for the same title being used by two different publishers in the same city. And yet editors and publishers are not entirely to blame for these changes; in some cases they are the unwilling agents in the matter. One large medical publishing house claims a monopoly

of the words Medical Record, and is constantly warning trespassers off its ground and at the same time bringing woe to the catalogers. One periodical changed its name three times before it suited the medical autocrats. As to subject entries the rules have been followed quite strictly. Manifestly there must be a number of subject entries, and under these a number of subdivisions in such a mass of book and periodical entries.

At first there would seem some ground for criticism, but when the magnitude of the work, the number of years, and the number of people engaged in it is considered, one is inclined to praise rather than criticise. Obviously the names and number of subdivisions must vary, but it is safe to say the number has been kept as low as is consistent with accuracy. For instance, under Abdomen are 29 subdivisions, not counting the references and *see also*s, and no one of these 29 headings could be dispensed with and accuracy be maintained. These minute subdivisions are only necessary in a large library and are not suitable for non-medical libraries. Even in smaller medical libraries, where the periodicals are not indexed, there are liable to be too many, and some are unsuitable because they are *class* headings.

This immense library of over 116,000 volumes and nearly 200,000 pamphlets is classified on the shelves, but the books are not marked nor is there any shelf-list. It is safe to say there is no other library of this size so absolutely dependent on the attendants for keeping books in order and for finding the books and pamphlets. It is gratifying to be able to state that this confidence is not misplaced and that any book or pamphlet indexed in the catalog can be found in an amazingly short space of time by the attendants.

But this want of notation and shelf-list has forced into the Index Catalogue certain class and form entries not suitable and not needed in any library where classification is followed and the books are marked. On this account these entries are undesirable, and certainly in one case where they were at first allowed the work had all to be gone over and these entries thrown out.

This catalog modestly does not profess to be a bibliography, but the catalog of the largest medical library in the world; but as a matter of fact it is a most exhaustive bibliography of medical subjects. It is true that not every edition is represented, but it is safe to say there are few important editions which are not represented in this collection. The indexing of serial transactions, theses, and pamphlets more than makes up for any lack of editions.

As a matter of curiosity, and to give some idea of the extent of this catalog, we give figures on a few subjects.

The page is a quarto measuring 7¾ by 11¾; the type page is 5¼ by 8¼.

The type is brevier unlead, and nonpareil is used for analyticals.

A few statistics showing amount of literature on a few subjects taken at random in looking through the catalog, will give some idea of the size of the library and also of the labor involved in getting up this catalog:

Fever, 68 p.; Hernia, 84 p.; Hospitals, 90 p.; Hygiene, 117 p.; Insane and Insanity, 168 p.; Medicine, 335 p.; Pharmacy, 47 p.; Phthisis, 80 p.; Statistics, 48 p.; Waters, Mineral, 147 p.; Wounds, 58 p.

In 1891 Dr. Billings delivered an address before the Association of American Physicians on "The conditions and prospects of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office and of its Index catalogue." At that time he estimated that if he could add 10,000 volumes of his selection it would contain at least one edition of every important work. The deficiencies were in incunabula, ancient Greek and Roman, Arabic and Hebrew authors, and some lines of continental periodicals up to 1850. He then spoke of the continuation of the Index catalogue, and said sufficient material had accumulated to fill four volumes. This has now, as he anticipated, grown to five volumes, and in the postscript he says the appropriation for the first volume has been made, the matter is ready for the press, and so there will be no interruption in the work. Dr. Billings, at his own request, has been placed on the retired list, but all the world owes him a debt of gratitude for this work.

G. E. WIRE, M.D.

LEYPOLDT, Augusta H., and ILES, George (eds.)

List of books for girls and women and their clubs, with descriptive and critical notes and a list of periodicals and hints for girls' and women's clubs. Boston, published for the American Library Association Publishing Section by the Library Bureau, 1895. 161 p. O. cl., \$1; pap., 50 c. Or, in five parts, Tt. pap., ea., 10 c.

Mr. George Iles, as the apostle of the evaluation of books, to use his favorite term, is indeed a library benefactor. Instead of endowing a small library he has, in fact, endowed all libraries, giving liberally of both brains and money, for, we take leave to say against his desire, he has spent many hundred dollars, in this latest enterprise, in paying for contributed work in departments which from their magnitude could not be handled gratuitously, as well as in the cost of paper and print. It is to him chiefly that the library profession and particularly students of economic science are indebted for the "Reader's handbook" in that field, for the labor of his co-editor was confined mostly to work in the general planning and in the annotations of general books, and the editorial burden of that useful issue of the Society for Political Education was carried practically by him. In the present work he has courteously put the name of Mrs. Leyboldt to the front, that a woman's flag might float over the women's ship. How much labor has gone into this modest enterprise only those who have watched its development can know.

The present work, although it originated as a list of books for girls' clubs, as planned by Miss E. M. Coe, now Mrs. Rylance—who was diverted from the library profession by the usual fate of womankind—is much more than its title



implies. In one division, for instance, that of literature, it takes the place of the little "Books of all time" prepared years ago by Mr. Leyboldt and L. E. Jones — which though years old has always been in more or less demand. It is, indeed, in most of its parts an annotated bibliography within modest compass, covering the general fields of fiction, literature, the arts, etc., specialized for women only in the later and smaller divisions of the work. In fact, one criticism that may be passed upon it is that in the first divisions it is, if anything, too general, and that the limits of books for use in girls' clubs have not been always clearly kept in mind. It has been impossible in a work which is almost a pioneer in its field, produced by the co-operation of many contributors, to pattern the several divisions after any one model; indeed, the contrary feature, of variety in method, is a striking feature of the book.

This issue is the first publication from the Publishing Section of the A. L. A. which shows adequately the general plan adopted. The adoption of a column of standard width was planned to permit three uses of the material: (1) in an octavo, which in cloth binding would make a permanent feature of the bibliographical shelf in the library; (2) in a cheap paper edition in a page of quarter the size, which could be circulated widely among readers at a low price; and (3) as printed annotations, which could be clipped from either edition and pasted on the standard library cards. The present work carries out this plan quite fully, and will thoroughly illustrate its value.

Fiction, making Part I. and a fair third of the work, has been "chosen and annotated by a reviewer for the *Nation*" — a lady whose name is known to many, but is not public property — and is an extremely interesting piece of work, clever, piquant, and characteristic. These epithets, indeed, give key to both the strength and the weakness of this writer's work, which has the idiosyncrasies that make the *Nation* so strong and so attractive — and sometimes so surprising. The general plan is an alphabetic arrangement of authors, after whose full name, with birth and death dates, is given a descriptive and often critical note on the author, with the titles of leading works (in few cases all) arranged sometimes in the order of importance, sometimes otherwise. The list has curious omissions, especially in view of its aim. For instance, Charles Dudley Warner, whose "Little journey in the world" is a remarkable study of a woman's career, upward socially and downward spiritually, is not mentioned, nor is Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis. There are curious inclusions and exclusions also in the individual works of authors, but this is so much a matter of private judgment that each critic would criticize differently. The notes on authors are extremely brilliant and incisive, not always in good perspective and sometimes freaky in their wit, as, for instance, the reference to Mrs. Holmes, of whose books it is said, "The secret of their long popularity has never been divulged by their readers," and Mrs. Harris, of whose it is said, "To a lively mind

they should be conducive of profound sleep," which, whatever its faults, is by no means true of "Rutledge." The note on Fielding is admirable from the general point of view, but his importance in the development of fiction scarcely condones the inclusion of "Tom Jones" in a list for girls, despite the endeavor to side-track it in the undescriptive note, which states that the book "was not written for children and young girls, and they probably would not be paid to read it." Hardy's magnificent and awful tragedy of "Tess," perhaps one of the greatest books in modern fiction, is scarcely less out of place in the library of a girls' club, but the critic turns back on her own standard of literary morality in saying, "His defence of Tess is quite superfluous, and expresses great confusion of mind in regard to decent standards of behavior," a remark which in any one else this critic would probably criticize as Philistine. Professor De Mille's famous and clever "Dodge Club" is omitted, although his less valuable other books are given, and certainly this is more a novel than Howells's "Traveller from Altruria." The note on Nathaniel Hawthorne and those on his "Scarlet letter" and "Marble faun" are remarkable examples of compact, accurate, and effective annotation. Despite the faults we have indicated, the whole fiction list is a remarkable piece of workmanship, and quite aside from its use as a finding list or bibliography, its value as a *précis* of fiction is very great; an evening could scarcely be better spent either by a librarian or by a general reader than in reading through the biographical and bibliographical annotations in this first part.

The general divisions of History, Literature, and Art, constituting parts II. and III. in the smaller edition, make a second third of the work. This portion contains one division which is the best possible example of the principle of evaluation, both in what it does and what it leaves undone — the division of History, prepared by Reuben G. Thwaites, of the Wisconsin Historical Society. The valuable work of President C. K. Adams has cleared and sown the ground, but that makes it not the less marvellous that within 32 pages Mr. Thwaites has given a wonderfully comprehensive, informing, and accurate bird's-eye view of the whole field of history, carefully classified and systematized, from the point of view of the American reader, beginning with universal history, following with the United States in its several general and special periods, covering Canada and elsewhere in America, giving the European continent in all its leading countries, except Russia, and including methods of historical study and general and special notes which refer to series, to historical societies, to reference-books, etc., etc. Few books are included, but these would be accepted by almost all librarians as the best, and the notes are of admirable workmanship throughout. Certainly, here is the model for all future work of this kind. Alongside it, the division of Biography, by assistant librarians of the New York Free Circulating Library, seems rather thin. The entries are by writers rather than by subjects, which last is the more natural classification in a subject-list of

biography, and much space is consequently wasted in cross-references from subjects to writers. There are noticeable omissions: there is nothing about Joan of Arc, and Strickland's "Queens of England" is not mentioned (though given in the History division), neither of which should be omitted from a list of books for women; there is no biography of Dickens, though Forster's life is one of the notable books in biography, and there is a lack of dates throughout in reference to the subjects of biography. The division of Travel and Exploration, as edited by Miss Hasse, is subject to much the same criticism as the Biography. It is not arranged by places, and it parallels books without indicating always which is preferable, whereas such a list should be classified and essentially "selected." The division of Literature, including Poetry and Belles lettres, edited by G. Mercer Adam, is scarcely second to Mr. Thwaites's work in its large value. It is not without omissions, for here, also, Charles Dudley Warner finds no place, but the alphabetic list of authors is prefaced by a capital little list of general books; the annotations both as to authors and as to individual books are very good; and an evening passed in mastering these annotations will be even more profitable than one spent on the fiction list. Supplementing this division is a good selected list of a few titles on Mythology and Folk-lore by Stewart Culin, of Philadelphia. These are all, in the paper edition, included in Part II.

Part III. includes Fine art, by Russell Sturgis, one of the best of American art authorities, and Music, by Henry E. Krehbiel, of the *Tribune*, of whom the like can be said in his field. Mr. Sturgis has prefaced his portion with what are really little essays on fine art and on the several arts, a feature not included in any of the other divisions, and which, though of considerable value, gets sometimes far afield from the scope of the little book. Mr. Sturgis perhaps more than any other contributor has made a select general bibliography, from a somewhat technical point of view, rather than a choice of books for girls and women; in fact he has forgotten about the girls and women, and emphasized rather the function of art and the relative value of art-works. There is a good deal of sound sense in his brief note on Ruskin, but at least Ruskin's books should have been mentioned and individually described. Mr. Krehbiel's annotations are compact and informing, and both these divisions are valuable contributions to the bibliography of art.

The remaining portion, somewhat less than a third, including Parts IV. and V., cover Education and Science and miscellaneous subjects. In the first division books on the kindergarten are well selected by Miss Angeline Brooks, and "education as a science and an art, including books on drawing, penmanship, shorthand, linguistics, mathematics, bookkeeping, astronomy, and physics (chiefly electricity)," is covered by Professor Edward R. Shaw, who gives a limited but useful selection of books under each of these minor heads. Chemistry is covered more fully by Dr. H. Carrington Bolton; Geog-

raphy has three titles only; Geology with Mineralogy is covered by Professor Edwin S. Burgess in 11 titles; Botany by Professor D. P. Penhallow, of McGill University, quite amply; Natural history by Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller; Psychology by Professor E. W. Scripture, of Yale; Economic science by Mr. Iles himself; Philosophy by Professor J. V. Murray, of McGill University; Physical Culture, including Hygiene and Nursing, and Self-culture, including Etiquette, etc., are under Mrs. Leypoldt's name. These minor divisions differ somewhat in perspective, but all of them are rather well handled, and probably these lists represent a better buying selection for girls' clubs than the previously named divisions. The last part is a novel bibliography, peculiarly of value to girls and women, Livelihoods for women and domestic economy being covered by Mrs. Leypoldt; Country occupations by Professor F. H. Bailey, of Cornell, and B. M. Watson, of Harvard; Amusements and sports by Miss Alice M. Kroeger, of Drexel Institute; Works of reference by Helen Kendrick Johnson, of the *American Woman's Journal*. In this part are also a list of periodicals of special usefulness to women; hints for a girls' club, which are very valuable; an outline constitution and by-laws for a girls' club, and suggestions for a literary club for girls and women, in the preparation of which last features Mr. Iles has had the help of Miss Dodge and others of experience. The octavo edition includes also a list of the publishers whose issues are given, and a full index covering 13 pages.

The preceding notes will show how wonderfully wide is the field covered by this publication, and how varied is the treatment given to the several divisions. There is a certain advantage in this diversity of treatment which we trust to see utilized in a future edition of this novel and valuable work. All divisions are worth careful study by librarians and by teachers, and are useful also for wide circulation among general readers. We trust to see the work differentiate a couple of years hence into two works—a list of books for general readers, *i.e.*, a select bibliography with the evaluation feature, which would involve the extension of the minor departments; and a reissue in the small size of a list for girls' and women's clubs, which would involve a condensation of the earlier divisions of the present work, and would form a useful purchase list for such clubs when making libraries. Meantime we suggest to the profession that each librarian should keep a copy of this publication in its larger form for annotation, so that when Mr. Iles undertakes a revision he may have the benefit of suggestions and co-operation from all quarters, and we should be glad to print in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* such criticisms and suggestions as will keep the subject alive and lead to the interchange of views. In the meantime a good many thousand copies of the present work, especially in its smaller and cheaper form, should be circulated.

It is gratifying to know that Mr. Iles proposes to go forward with the good work to which he has set himself, and is providing first for an extension

in the departments of Fine art and Music, which will make specially valuable working bibliographies of these important and popular subjects. We cannot voice too strongly the indebtedness of the library profession to Mr. Iles and its congratulations to him on the achievement of this important and difficult work.

R. R. B.

[JONES, Gardner M., Wire, G. E., and Cutter, C. A.] List of subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs; prepared by a committee of the American Library Association. Bost., published for the A. L. A. Publishing Section by the Library Bureau, 1895. 188 p. O.

There has been nothing more puzzling to the 'prentice cataloger than the perplexities of subject headings in the various catalogs. The "List of subject headings" which Mr. Gardner M. Jones has prepared, with the approval of Dr. Wire and Mr. Cutter as other members of the A. L. A. committee, furnishes a professional tool which has been much needed. A similar enterprise was projected many years ago in connection with the American Catalogue, and some work was done in its office to that end, but nothing had ever taken final shape until Mr. Jones enterprisingly took up the work. This volume, printed in the larger standard size of the Publishing Section, is arranged in the standard column, printed at the left-hand side of the page, leaving the right-hand column blank for extension and annotations. It includes the subject-headings of the Boston Athenæum, Peabody Institute, Cleveland and American catalogs, and the Harvard subject index, omitting, of course, such headings, as personal names, geographical names, technical and scientific names, individual animals, substances, etc., parts of the Bible, and certain specific lines of headings which are their own index.

In the preliminary discussions connected with the publication of this list it was proposed that the headings used by the several catalogs utilized should be indicated, but this was found to be impracticable in the present edition. The work, however, does indicate what the committee consider the preferable heading, the committee being in unison except as to whether Ancient, Classical, and Mediæval divisions of art, etc., should serve as main or sub-entries, in which Mr. Cutter differs from his colleagues. Thus, under each entry there is a *see* reference to the form of heading used, or a *see also* reference to correlative headings, or a *refer from* reference as a guide to cross-referencing. The general principle, as stated in the brief but comprehensive preface, has been to use common names instead of technical, English instead of foreign, etc., and this wise principle is generally adhered to. There are exceptions; for instance, books on animals are put, not under Animals but under Zoölogy, which is the practice, of doubtful wisdom, of the American and other catalogs. To review this volume technically and adequately would be so minute and individual a task as to be of comparatively little service, and the faults would doubtless be few

in comparison with the general usefulness of the work. The profession is debtor to Mr. Jones in no small degree for one of the most useful tools that has yet been furnished to the cataloger's desk. Until the Rudolph indexer succeeds in abolishing cataloger and catalog together, we opine that Mr. Jones's list will earn him the gratitude of many old heads as well as many 'prentice hands.

## Library Economy and History.

### LOCAL.

*Amsterdam (N. Y.) L. A.* (4th rpt.) Added 322; total 2368. Issued 7980; no. visitors, 18 621. Receipts \$2348.17; expenses, \$1593.17.

"Rejoicing in our free library, there may be danger that the association and the public will forget that a free library needs funds for its support. The great increase in membership—almost 300 in one month—and the large number of books put in circulation, show plainly that a free library is a necessity in our city. Some permanent property has been assured to the association, but the income from that property will not be sufficient to allow the successful carrying on of this work. What means shall be devised for the increase of our funds?"

*Anaconda, Mont. Hearst F. L.* The library given to Anaconda some months since, by Mrs. Phebe Hearst, has reached a circulation and popularity quite beyond the expectation of its giver. The issue of cards for home use has increased from 50 to 580, while the reading-rooms are crowded afternoon and evening. When first opened, card playing was allowed in the reading-room, but this had to be dispensed with, as it was found to disturb the readers. In place of this a writing-room has been established, supplied with stationery, etc.

*Boston P. L.* On Nov. 4 the special libraries floor of the library, which has been undergoing rearrangement, was opened to the public. A plan of this floor, with descriptions of the location of the various libraries, was given by Mr. Putnam in the *Boston Herald* of Nov. 4. In this "open letter" Mr. Putnam said: "In the old building these collections were for the most part in locked rooms, or otherwise inaccessible, except as the volumes might be called for individually on call slips. Hereafter, readers will be enabled to consult them upon the special libraries floor with almost as little formality as attends the use of the books placed in the Bates Hall reading-rooms. The collections will be accessible to all persons, without credential or special permit. As, however, they contain books of great rarity, and books requiring careful handling—books of both classes given to the library upon assurance that their use should be carefully guarded—two regulations will, for the present at least, need to be observed: 1, readers on entering will register their names and addresses, and 2, only the attendants may take the books from

the shelves or replace them. Readers may, however, examine the titles of books as they stand upon the shelves, may indicate to the attendants such as they desire to have brought to the tables, and these to any reasonable number will be taken down for their use. No call-slips need be made out."

"During the month of October, of the 2413 cases investigated, in which readers in Bates Hall failed to receive their books within a reasonable time, or failed to receive at all books which should have reached them, 2286 were cases in which the readers failed to put their names or table numbers upon the slips, or could not be found at the tables designated.

"Whatever the defects in the administration of the library, the facilities for complaint of these defects are ample. Opposite the main door of Bates Hall is an official whose chief duty is to receive and investigate complaints of the service there. In the delivery-room is the desk of the official who, as the head of the delivery department, is at all times ready to receive and investigate complaints of the service there. Directly off the delivery-room is the office of the librarian, who is never too busy to receive and confer with persons who send in word that they wish to make suggestion or complaint of the service anywhere. In the delivery-room and in Bates Hall, near the card catalog, are boxes lettered "Complaints and suggestions for the trustees." All communications placed in these are not merely 'laid before' the trustees, but are read in full to the trustees, are duly considered, investigated, and, if practicable, the suggestion followed or the matter of grievance remedied."

The first half of the series of mural paintings of M. Puvis de Chavannes were placed in position in the library on Oct. 10, and for several successive days were the object of the admiration of many visitors.

On Oct. 8 the annual meeting of the library trustees was held and Hon. F. O. Prince, ex-mayor of Boston, was unanimously elected president. The examining board, appointed for 1895, was increased in membership over previous years, owing to the more arduous duties now involved. It is now composed of Dr. S. A. Green, librarian of the Mass. Historical Society; State Librarian Caleb T. Tillinghast; Professor Barrett Wendell, of Harvard; E. H. Clement, Dr. Hasket Derby, C. E. Heller, Rev. R. J. Barry, Dr. G. M. Garland, J. J. O'Callaghan, Sidney Everett, Azariah Smith, J. E. Hudson, Heloise Hersey, Mary Morison, Emma Hutchins, and, by virtue of their official positions, F. O. Prince, president of the board of trustees of the library, and Herbert Putnam, the librarian.

On Oct. 20 a report was submitted by the joint committee appointed last spring by the school authorities and the library trustees to confer on the means of increasing the usefulness of the library in the schools. The report urges the necessity of the work and outlines plans for supplying books to the schools for the use of teachers and pupils and for arranging for reference use of the library by pupils.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Handbook; compiled by Herbert Small. Bost., Curtis & Co., 1895. il. 75+32 p. D. pap., 10c.

An attractive little volume of interesting and accurate information regarding the beautiful new building and its contents. It is fully illustrated with half-tone cuts made from photographs of all parts of the library — the façades, the rooms, and the chief architectural and decorative details. The beauties of the building are described with accuracy and appreciation, and the compiler evidently combines sound artistic judgment with knowledge of his subject. A paper on "The architecture of the library" is contributed by C. Howard Walker, and "The significance of the library" is treated by Lindsay Swift.

Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L. An exhibition of artistic posters was opened in the art gallery of the library on Nov. 9, to continue during the month.

Cleveland, O. Case L. An interesting exhibition of books and pictures relating to the cathedrals of Europe was opened in the library on October 26. All the cathedrals of England, and the most notable ones of France, Germany, and Italy were represented by descriptions or illustrations.

Clinton, N. Y. Hamilton College L. (From annual catalog, 1895.) Added 898 v., 2499 pm.; total 33,758 v., 13,290 pm.

"The library is open every college week-day from 9 o'clock to 12, and from 2 to 5. Students are allowed free access to the alcoves. Books from the reference library, and those reserved by request of instructors as collateral reading, may be drawn only at the close of the library hours and must be returned upon the opening of the library. Other books may be retained, not more than three at a time, for two weeks, and may then be drawn anew if not applied for by another.

"In June, 1895, a third annual appropriation was made of \$1000 for the immediate purchase of books. With these three sums beginnings have been made toward meeting some of the most imperative needs of the departments of instruction, but much more is needed to make a thorough library of reference and research."

Columbus (O.) P. L. Plans have been accepted for the construction of an annex to the library building. The new building, which will be connected with the library proper by a gothic arch, is to contain a general reading-room 102 x 30, a reference-room 26 x 30, librarians' and trustees' room, and toilet-rooms. It will give 1800 square feet of additional book space to the old building, and will place reading and reference rooms under the direct oversight of the librarian.

Dayton (O.) P. L. Mr. E. H. Routzahn, secretary of the local Y. M. C. A., has made instruction in the use of the city library a feature of the Y. M. C. A. course. By short talks on the subject, visits to the library, and questions



on the use of books and catalogs, he has made the boy members of the association familiar with its use and helpfulness.

*Denver (Col.) City L.* The chamber of commerce voted on October 20 to offer to the city the entire control and direction of the city library. The conditions of the transfer are that there shall be six members of the board of directors, of whom three shall be recommended by the chamber of commerce; that a rental of \$1000 a year shall be paid for the quarters now occupied by the library; and that the running expenses be met by the city. It is probable that the city will accept the offer.

*Evanston, Ill. Northwestern Univ.* Garrett Institute, of Northwestern University, has received the notable Jackson collection of Methodist literature, which is to be housed in the memorial hall of the institute. This collection is the work of three generations of the Jackson family, of Southport, England; its originator, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, having been one of Wesley's early followers. It includes about 5000 books and mss. relating to Wesleyan biography and the history of Methodism.

*Hartford (Ct.) P. L.* (57th rpt.) Added 6012; total "about 47,000." Issued, home use 207,685 (fict. 126,725; juv. fict. 45,238); no account of ref. use is kept; visitors to reading-room 59,498. New card-holders 2563; total registration 13,624. Books repaired or rebound 3201; discarded 1052. Receipts \$15,571.40; expenses \$15,903.91, leaving a net deficit of \$338.88.

The president of the executive committee says: "When the free library project was first proposed, it was enthusiastically prophesied of it that the result would be to increase its annual circulation from its then figure of about 28,000 to a little upward of 100,000. One long-time friend of the library in the course of a public address, in the exuberance of his enthusiasm, ventured what most doubtless regarded as a rash prediction, that some of those present would live to see the day when 1000 books would be drawn. We have not yet lived three years, and yet we have seen the day when more than 1500 have been taken out. We have also seen more than 2000 charged during the year just closed. This record, unprecedented, we believe, in library experience, tells its own story of public appreciation and usefulness."

The library has no place on its shelves for sensational or trashy fiction, or for that which, though of a distinctly better class, is characterized by lightness and insipidity; on the other hand it endeavors, as far as possible, to furnish liberally popular and meritorious fiction. "The purchase of duplicates of this last class has been extensively resorted to, so that the better fiction of the last two or three years is represented in very many instances by from 20 to 40 copies. 'Tribby' claims the largest place, with 42 copies."

A music department has been inaugurated by the addition of about 150 v. of bound sheet-music for circulation.

*Jersey City (N. J.) P. L.* The city board of finance at a meeting held November 6 formally concurred in the resolution passed by the library trustees in June of this year, authorizing the purchase of a suitable site for a new library building. The site will be paid for out of funds held by the library trustees, who for the past four years have conducted the library as economically as possible, with the purpose of accumulating a building fund. It is unlikely that any further steps will be taken until Librarian Cole, who is now seriously ill with typhoid fever, is able to take part in the plans.

*Kennett Square, Pa. Bayard Taylor Memorial L.* The corner-stone of the Bayard Taylor Memorial Library was laid on the afternoon of October 27. The building is to be located in the centre of the town, and not more than 100 yards from Taylor's birthplace. It is to be about 35 x 50, costing from \$3000 to \$5000, and built of stone and brick. The first floor will be devoted to the library, reading-room, and museum; the second to a lecture-hall. The building is erected by donation and subscription, and is to be a free public library.

*Madison, Wis. State Hist. Soc. L.* The board of commissioners for erecting the new library building, who engaged Prof. W. R. Ware, of Columbia College, to come to Madison and study and report on the plans submitted by the competing architects, met on Nov. 13 to consider Prof. Ware's report and the plans endorsed by him. Five of the competitors were awarded prizes of \$500 each, and final choice was suspended between two plans, the architects submitting them being invited to enter a fresh competition, confined to them only.

*Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L.* In view of the fact that the bids for the work on the new library-museum building are much under the appropriation of \$500,000, the trustees plan to devote the surplus to decorative purposes. It is estimated that about \$25,000 can be spent in this way.

*Montpelier, Vt. Kellogg-Hubbard L.* The new Kellogg-Hubbard Library was opened for readers early in October. The substantial building, designed by Mr. Cutting, of Worcester, is of fine granite, and is situated on the corner of Main and School streets, with ample space on all sides. Inside the arrangement of rooms is excellent, allowing for an increase of the library to the number of 50,000 volumes.

The library is in charge of Miss M. E. Macomber, formerly of the Montpelier Public Library.

*New York F. C. L.* The library class of the N. Y. F. C. L. began a new year's work on Oct. 4, 1895. In addition to the regular course of cataloging, which is being continued, several new features have been introduced. Miss Theresa Hitchler, the cataloger and instructor of the class, has outlined a plan of study and prepared a list of the most popular authors to be taken up, beginning with those of the present day and working backward; in connection with this an attempt is being made to procure portraits of the different authors as they come

up for discussion, these portraits being pasted in a book to add to the library "museum." The chief librarian, Mr. Bostwick, has started, also in connection with the library class work, half-hour talks on practical science, its classification, etc.

A visitor's book has lately been established, which has proved an interesting item in the library's statistics.

*New York P. L. — Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.* The property of the three corporations that now make up the new consolidated library has nearly all been turned over to the trustees of the Public Library and the consolidation is practically complete. The property of the Astor Library, about \$1,000,000, and that of the Lenox Library, about \$500,000, in cash and securities, are in the treasurer's hands. Of the property of the Tilden trust, estimated at \$2,000,000, about \$1,500,000 has already been paid over. The remainder will be transferred as soon as the necessary sales shall have been made by the executors of Mr. Tilden's will. This will give the new library an endowment of about \$3,500,000. The books in the three libraries have also been transferred to the trustees. The Astor Library comprises about 265,000 volumes, the Lenox Library about 80,000, and the Tilden Library about 15,000. The last have been removed from the Tilden house to the Lenox Library, and are being cataloged.

During the summer the work of transferring the several properties has been in progress. Two meetings of the trustees have been held this fall. The first was for purposes of organization. John Bigelow was elected president of this board, George L. Rives, secretary, and Edward King, treasurer. At the second meeting a report on the consolidation of the properties was made by the chairman of the finance committee, and a set of proposed by-laws was submitted.

The most important question remaining to be settled is that of a site and building for the consolidated library. The trustees do not expect to dispose of it for six months or more, and have not formally discussed it at all as yet, though they have individually considered the advantages of enlarging and altering the Lenox Library so as to house the entire collection.

*New York City. Criminal Law Lib.* A collection which is intended to be the first public library of criminal law in existence in this country has been established on the third floor of the New York Criminal Courts building, where a reading-room, a cataloging-room, and a librarian's office have been set aside for the purpose. Col. Fellows, the district attorney, has supplied the nucleus of the collection by the gift of his private law library of 2000 v., and with these and the sum of \$5000, which was set aside some years ago for this purpose, it is probable that a good beginning can be made for a useful collection of books on criminal law that will prove most valuable to the lawyers and judges connected with the courts, several of whom have shown their interest by substantial contributions.

*New York City. Univ. of City of N. Y.* Ground was broken for the new library and administration building on the beautiful new site of the University on Oct. 19. On this day also several of the new buildings, the hall of languages, the gymnasium, the laboratory of chemistry, and the Ohio athletic field were formally opened. There was a large attendance and speeches were delivered by Chancellor Anson Judd Upson, of the state board of regents, Mayor Strong, President Hill, of the University of Rochester, President Merrill, of Amherst, and Chancellor McCracken.

The new library building, which is to cost about \$250,000, is given to the university by a friend who remains anonymous, as has already been described in the LIBRARY JOURNAL (L. J., June, '95, p. 205). The plans call for a structure that promises to rank among the great library buildings of the day, and that will accommodate a million volumes. The entrance will be from the college campus through a classic portico supported by six columns, each column about 30 feet high, and richly carved. The main entrance to the basement will be without steps from the carriage roads which lead up from Sedgwick avenue, one on the north and the other on the south side of the building. The ground falls off from the college campus toward Sedgwick avenue as much as 40 feet, so that the large hall is entirely above ground except upon one side. The building will be almost circular in its form, with galleries around three-fourths of its circumference. Between this great auditorium, or commencement hall, and Sedgwick avenue a terrace-like semicircular extension will be given to the library building, with a floor about six feet lower than the floor of the commencement hall. Its width will be 30 feet, and its length about 225 feet. Its roof will largely consist of skylights, but it will have further light from many windows placed at the upper edge of the outside wall. Upon the outside edge of this terrace there will be an ambulatorium extending toward the south to join the hall of languages, and toward the north, in the same way, to join the hall of philosophy, which is not yet begun, but which, when erected, will be an exact copy of the hall of languages.

On the right hand of the library will be the entrance to the faculty-room, 17 x 30 feet, with a lofty ceiling. On the left hand will be the administration offices, of the same extent as the faculty-room. Below these will be spacious rooms connected with the administrative work, while above them the entire floor of this front portion will be devoted to cataloging and other work connected with the library. Surrounding the reading-room of the library will be a circular corridor which may, if desired, be thrown into alcoves. The alcoves will be 26 in number, each one with a ceiling 16 feet high, sufficient to admit of a gallery to be occupied by book-stacks. The upper alcoves will receive light from the roof; the lower alcoves will each have a large window.

The present plan contemplates giving to each department at least one alcove, so that the head of a department may carry on seminary

work around tables placed upon the alcove floor. The number of departments into which the university work is divided can be at all times, perhaps, limited to not more than 20. Besides the 26 alcoves there will also be a large room provided for book-stacks, accommodating books that are but little called for. The great auditorium underneath the library is so planned that when, in the future, the books increase, the entire space may be taken for stacks. In this way the university officers are looking 100 years ahead as to library accommodation. Even the museum might be turned into a stack-room for books by providing for the museum elsewhere. Elevators are inserted in such a way that books may be carried, as soon as taken out of the boxes in the basement, to the cataloging-room, and conveyed easily to the various alcoves. The librarian will have convenient quarters immediately at the entrance from the lobby into the library.

*Nebraska.* "Library day." October 21 was set aside as "Library day" in Nebraska this year, and was observed throughout the state by appropriate exercises and addresses in the schools and by gifts of books from parents and pupils for the little school libraries. In Omaha, with its excellent city library, the celebration was unnecessary and not general; but in the rural districts it has been found most useful.

*Norwich, Ct. Otis L. (Rpt.)* Added 1344; total 18,286. Issued, home use 97,562 (fict. 55.07; juv. fict. 20.48). New registration 1042; total registration 4748. Receipts \$6872.83; expenses, \$6595.96.

This is the first formal printed report ever issued by the library, and in opening it the president of the board of trustees summarizes the history and present state of the library. There is pressing need of a larger appropriation, and, as the town fund is devoted entirely to current administrative expenses, a considerable addition to the book fund is an urgent necessity.

Librarian Trumbull speaks of the need of shelf-room for government publications, which are now stored in the basement "as well as very unfavorable circumstances will permit." There has been a constant increase in the use of French and German books, and a decrease of two per cent. in the reading of juvenile fiction.

"The liberal policy in the administration of the library, which the trustees have uniformly sanctioned and encouraged, has done much to increase the usefulness of the institution. To explain this statement more fully it should be added that our library opened in June, 1893, with the following privileges, which are not uniformly deemed expedient in library administration: Free access to all books in the reading-room; free access to the shelves in the circulating department for the selection of all books except fiction; shelves in the waiting-room constantly filled with books of all kinds to be selected by readers. To these privileges have since been added 'two-book' cards, the removal of the age limit, allowing children of any age who are properly authorized, the full priv-

ileges of the library, and the privilege to school-teachers of retaining six books at a time for four weeks without renewal, if needed for school use."

"The practice of posting on the walls and at the catalog table lists of books recently added has been continued. Attention is being given to the reading of fiction as a study by placing lists of novels in the library, with the best critical notices obtainable, at the catalog table. The plan of the card catalog also includes lists of historical novels, sea stories, fairy-tales, and other classes of fiction, briefly annotated, as far as possible, for the assistance of readers."

*Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware.* On Oct. 14 ground was broken for the beautiful new library building for which \$50,000 was presented to the university by Dr. C. E. Slocum, of Defiance, O. The building is to be a classic stone structure, 115 x 125; a wing on the right, 39 x 51 feet, will form the six-story stack-room, of a book capacity of 175,000 v. The classic outline of the building is rigidly preserved, while the treatment is plain and simple. The main entrance is covered with a Greek portico supported by Roman doric columns, while the imposing dome presents pilasters and Corinthian capitals, and is supported by coffered arches resting on massive marble columns. The interior light-well over the reading-room, 20 feet wide and 60 feet long, extending from the dome, will be covered by a beam ceiling with panels of glass, each to rest in a medallion; the reading-room itself will be 80 x 100 feet. The building will be fire-proof throughout, the floors, ceilings, and roof supported by structural steel work. The heating and ventilating will be by indirect steam, with a fan-blower so arranged as to change the air in the building every 15 minutes. The first floor will be entirely above ground, with a ceiling 12 feet high. On this floor is located the boiler-room, men's and women's cloak, toilet, reception, and bindery rooms, a large room for the museum of all religions and a semicircular lecture-room, 30 x 60, to be used by professors of bibliology, history, and English literature. The second floor will have a 16-foot ceiling, a dome 20 feet in diameter, and a light-well 20 x 60 feet and 30 feet high. On this floor is the librarian's room and the catalog-room, 20 x 60. The librarian's room is adjacent to the delivery-desks, and by means of glass partitions commands a view of the entire reading-room of 60 x 100 feet. The windows are eight feet from the floor, and the room will accommodate 350 students. The third floor is given to seminar-rooms for specialized work—history, philosophy, sociology, political science, pedagogy, modern and ancient languages, English literature. The seminar rooms in the library open into an interior gallery about the light-well, surrounded by a bronze rail. By means of plate glass all the rooms will be open to the view of the assistant librarian without disturbance of any kind.

The building is considered one of the model college buildings in this country, the plans being selected after a tour of inspection among the leading library buildings of the United States

and Canada, and after outline studies of the design had been submitted to prominent librarians for selection and criticism.

*Philadelphia F. L.* On Nov. 8 the common council passed the ordinance recently submitted to it, authorizing the transfer of the Public Library and its branches from the control of the board of education to the board of trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia. The ordinance goes into effect Jan. 1, 1896. This means the consolidation and co-operative administration of the two central free libraries and their various branches, as has been already described in the L. J. (Oct., p. 347), and should prove of great advantage to the library interests of Philadelphia. The new ordinance was amended by the council to provide that the consolidated library "shall maintain as many branch libraries, not less than eight, as the needs of the community and the funds available may permit." The offer of the Mercantile Library trustees, presenting their library to the city on certain conditions previously noted (L. J., Oct., p. 359), has not yet been officially accepted.

*Philadelphia P. L.* Branch no. 6 of the Philadelphia Public Libraries was opened on the evening of Oct. 14, in Vernon Hall, Main street and Chelton avenue, Germantown. The branch starts work with 4000 v.; Frank Heckman is librarian.

*Putnam (Ct.) P. L.* Additions not given; total 1225. Issued 10,117; no. borrowers 671. A catalog of the library has been completed, and is now in the hands of the printer.

*Quincy (Ill.) P. L.* On Oct. 5 the library board authorized the issue of teachers' cards on which 10 books may be drawn for school work.

*Reading (Pa.) L. Co.* For some months since a movement for a free public library has been pending in this city, and on Oct. 21 this received a notable impetus in the offer of the Reading Library Company to give to the city its building, known as Library hall and valued at \$18,000, and the books contained therein, on the sole condition that the city establish a free library and provide for its support. The acceptance of this offer will give to Reading the nucleus of a considerable library.

*Richmond (Ky.) P. L.* The new public library was dedicated on the evening of October 19.

*Rochester, N. Y. Reynolds L.* The library committee has issued a report summing up the changes effected by the recent removal of the library and describing its new quarters, which have already been noted in these columns. In reviewing the growth of the library within recent years, they say:

"During the past 10 years the growth of the library has been all that could be desired by its most sanguine friends. From an unorganized mass of about 8000 books, it has steadily increased until it has now on its shelves more than 31,000 volumes. The various departments have been organized in accordance with the most ap-

proved and recent methods of library economy. Its staff of administration is at present sufficient to meet all the wants of readers. The attendance in the reference-room has gradually increased until the annual average now reaches between 35,000 and 40,000 persons. Besides the attention paid to individual readers it has established more or less organized relations with a large number of societies, clubs, and classes, pursuing special lines of literary and scientific work. These organizations are invited to register with the reference librarian, with the understanding that the resources of the library will be devoted so far as possible and without infringing upon the wants of other readers, to satisfy their literary needs."

*San Diego (Cal.) P. L.* (Rpt.) Added 2478; total 12,315. Issued, home use 69,313; lib. use 8389 (fict. 65%). No record of reading-room use is kept. New registration 2663. Receipts \$3176.42; expenses \$8107.29.

"There is now very little uncataloged matter in the library, probably not over 100 volumes. Since August the corps has cataloged 1000 volumes of new books and recataloged 2500 volumes by the Dewey system."

The circulation shows a gain of 10,000 v. over any previous year, and even this gain Miss Younkin thinks has been lessened by reclassification and lack of adequate catalogs, drawbacks which are now happily at an end.

*Syracuse (N. Y.) Central L.* (Rpt.) Owing to the confusion of moving to the new building the report for '94 was never presented, the present report covering the two years ending June 30, 1895. Added 1894, 2296; 1895, 1993. Total (estimated) 27,000+. Issued 1894, 50,659; 1895 (six months only) 44,585.

"The work of moving the library to a new place made it necessary to suspend the giving out of books, and the work of recataloging continued that necessity for five months. The library was open, therefore, but 177 days during the past year. But during the seven months of circulation of books nearly as many were given out as during the previous year.

"This increase is due probably in some degree to the large number of books added in 1894, somewhat to the closing of the library for five months and the sharpening of the popular appetite for reading, somewhat to the interest in the new building and the novelty of the change, and more than all, perhaps, to the much greater convenience of the new location. The convenience of location is the great benefit which comes from the change of place. It is near the centre of the city, convenient to the street railways, in a pleasant neighborhood, and with agreeable surroundings.

"The department of local and family history is becoming of such importance as to attract the attention of students from other parts of the state as well as from our own city."

The recataloging of the library is not yet completed.

*University of Virginia, Charlottesville.* The library of the university was seriously dam-



aged by the fire which destroyed the greater portion of the buildings on Oct. 27. The larger part of the library was saved from the flames in a damaged condition, but a considerable part of it was destroyed.

*Washington, D. C. Congressional L.* The moving of books to the new Library of Congress was begun on Oct. 18, and a quantity of old and unused documents have been transferred to the new building. A large room, 220 x 35, in the basement of the new library has been put at Mr. Spofford's disposal, and to this he proposes to transfer about 100,000 v., or one-seventh of the contents of the library; naturally the material taken first will be chiefly old reports, duplicate volumes, and other publications of no immediate usefulness. It has not yet been fully decided what means shall be used for the removal of the bulk of the collection, but there is little doubt that a temporary elevated railway running from the capitol to the main floor of the new building will be erected for the purpose. On this will run small electric cars, packed with books. The first plan, suggested by Mr. Bernard Green, of using the tunnel which connects the library building with the capitol had to be abandoned. This tunnel is a brick-lined conduit, through which runs an electric car, and while it would serve to convey the volumes they would have to be lowered into it at one end and lifted out at the other, at the cost of much unnecessary time and labor. The present removal of the books is only preliminary, however, and it is unlikely that the entire collection will be transferred until 1897.

The various works of art intended to decorate the new building are coming in slowly. Besides the nine granite statues for the western front of the building, there are now here three of the emblematic statues of heroic size for the great central reading-room. These are "History," by Charles H. French; "Science," by John Donoghue; and "Philosophy," by B. L. Pratt. There have also been received two of the life-size bronze statues for the reading-room, one of Gibbon, representing History, and one of Chancellor Kent, representing Law. The large fresco painting by Blashfield, of New York, on the inner ceiling of the dome is in progress. It represents the advance of letters, art, and science. Other designs for mural paintings in the art gallery, museum, halls, and corridors are far advanced.

The congressional reading-room in the west front is now being finished off with dark oak panellings, and the two great mantels of polished Siena marble have a fine effect. The ceiling is to be illuminated by seven designs in panels by the artist Gutherz, now in Paris.

*Wisconsin L. Commission.* On Oct. 24 Gov. Upham completed the appointments on the state library commission by nominating Miss Lurie E. Stearns, of the Milwaukee Public Library, and F. A. Hutchins, of the state school superintendent's office, as members. The other members of the commission are State Superintendent Emery, President C. K. Adams, of the State University, and R. G. Thwaites, of the State Historical Society.

## FOREIGN.

*DOUGLAS, Eva.* A first day in the British Museum reading-room. (In *Outlook*, Oct. 26, p. 664-6.)

An interesting sketch of personal experience, describing with some enthusiasm the facilities and workings of the British Museum.

*Edinburgh, Scotland.* Smoking-rooms have been opened in several of the Edinburgh public libraries, and so far have proved a satisfactory innovation.

*Nottingham (Eng.) F. Ls.* (Rpt.) Added 3690; total 78,788, distributed among the central lending library, the reference library, and the 13 branch libraries. Issued 427,716 (61,276 from the ref. l.), of which 61.53% was fiction; turnover of stock 5.4; new registration 3798; attendance at libraries 2,181,381.

"As books are added to stock they are immediately cataloged, and either lists or the books displayed to the public, thus making them accessible on the day they are added to the libraries. The preparation of the subject card catalog in the reference library is being proceeded with. During the year several classes in the central lending library have been carefully examined, and special grants made by the committee to bring them abreast of the times, with the view of special class lists being prepared for sale at a nominal price. Science has been completed, cataloged, and a class-list issued in August. The fine, useful, and recreative arts lists are in hand, and will soon be printed.

"The fifth season's series of 23 'lecturettes,' delivered in the branch reading-rooms, were highly appreciated by those who sought guidance in their reading."

## PRACTICAL NOTES.

*THE TOP SHELF PROBLEM.*—Miss Hannah P. James, of the Osterhout Free Library, writes: "We have lately solved the problem of the top shelf, which has always been just beyond comfortable reaching distance, by getting a hassock to place between each stack. We found a strong, well-made hassock, with a wooden-framed bottom, board ends and top, covered with Brussels carpeting, for 20 cents, at one of our local shops. The top shelf has lost its terrors for us, and the hassock is quite as comfortable for the lowest shelves also."

## Gifts and Bequests.

*Rochester (Minn.) P. L.* The library board on November 4 accepted a gift of \$5000 from Col. George Healy, of that city, presented on the conditions "that no literary work or book of any kind be excluded from the public library on account of its religious teachings, provided the books are not immoral; and secondly, that all books purchased shall be added to and make a part of the public library, to be managed and controlled by this or future board rules."

### Librarians.

ALLAN, Miss Blanche A., who has been connected with the Omaha Public Library for the past 10 years, has resigned to accept a position with a local book-dealer.

COLE, George Watson, librarian of the Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library and secretary of the A. L. A., is seriously ill with typhoid fever. At the recent meeting of the executive board of the A. L. A. Mr. Cole's resignation was tendered on that account; it was not accepted, however, Mr. Anderson, of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, being elected acting treasurer until such time as Mr. Cole should be able to resume his duties.

DAVIE, Miss Eleanor E., formerly assistant librarian of the Plainfield (N. J.) Public Library, has accepted the position of librarian of the Buffalo Catholic Institute.

JONS, Miss Mary K., a graduate of the class of '95 of the Pratt Library School, has been appointed assistant librarian at the Plainfield (N. J.) Public Library, in place of Miss Eleanor E. Davie, resigned.

LOOMIS, Mrs. Mary W., was on October 4 appointed assistant librarian of the University of Michigan, succeeding Anderson H. Hopkins, who resigned the position some time since to become assistant librarian of the John Crerar Library. Mrs. Loomis comes to her new duties after ample preparation. She was formerly a student in the literary department of the university. In 1879 she graduated from Lenox College, Iowa, with the degree of bachelor of arts, receiving her master's degree from the same institution in 1889. She is a graduate of the N. Y. State Library School (class of 1890), and has had seven years' experience in library work, serving one year as secretary of the Iowa State Library Society.

MORISON, Hew, librarian of the Free Public Library of Edinburgh, Scotland, presented to that city by Andrew Carnegie, was one of those present at the dedication of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, having come from Scotland to attend the ceremonies. He has visited the chief libraries of Buffalo, Toronto, Detroit, and Chicago, and intends to inspect the leading American libraries before returning to Edinburgh in December.

### Cataloging and Classification.

BROOKLINE (Mass.) P. L. Catalogue of the music library. 16 p. S.

A classed list of vocal and instrumental music covers seven pages; the others are devoted to books relating to the history and theory of music, to musical biography and musical novels.

CATALOGUE général des manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques de France. Départements. tome 28: Avignon, par L. H. Labande, v. 2.

Paris, Plon, Nourrit & Cie., 1895. 835 p. 8°. 18 fr.

CHIVERS'S "New book list," of which the first number, covering the month ending Sept. 30, has just reached us, is a decided novelty in the catalog line. It is compiled and arranged by Mr. Cedric Chivers, the English provider of library supplies, and is published by the London Library Bureau, 10 Bloomsbury street, London. It consists of an alphabetic author list, giving size, price, publisher, etc., printed in clear catalog type on alternate pages, so as to be available for cutting and pasting. On two central pages, and on the inside of the cover pages—which are arranged to fold over the book—are a full subject and title index and an alphabetic list of publishers. The catalog is so ingeniously arranged that when opened and the covers unfolded the three separate lists are brought comprehensively before the eye, while by the device of numbering each main entry and repeating these numbers in the title-and-subject and publishers list, it is possible to find a given book with the least possible expenditure of time. The "New book list" is certainly ingenious, and it should prove of practical use as a guide to current English publications.

CUTTER, C. A., intends to reprint the combined index to the first six classifications of his Expansive Classification. He will be much obliged to all persons who will send him notes of mistakes and deficiencies in that index.

ENOCH PRATT F. L., *Baltimore*. Bulletin, October 1, 1895: Additions to the central library. p. 64-98. O.

Pp. 97-98 contain a "Reading-list of biographies of English authors."

ESSEX INSTITUTE, *Salem, Mass.* Special catalog no. 1: Books on China. 1895. 20 p. l. O.

"The collection of books on China now in the library was made by a member of the Institute with the view of confining it to works in the English language descriptive of the Chinese empire and its people. Although it has outgrown its original scope, it is far from being complete in any branch, and is to be considered as a nucleus for a more extensive library on China and the Chinese." The list is closely classified and bears a distinct resemblance to the excellent reading-lists of the Salem P. L., owing probably to the fact that it was prepared under the direction of Mr. G. M. Jones. The collection may be consulted by any user of the public library presenting a request-card signed by the librarian.

FOSTER'S MONTHLY REFERENCE LIST (Providence P. L. Bulletin) for October is a careful and interesting bibliography of Canada. One of the valuable features of the Bulletin is the "Index to other reference-lists" which covers, from month to month, the topical lists published by other libraries.

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ, the Leipzig bookseller, has issued a catalog of "Grammatiken, lexica, und chrestomathien von fast allen sprachen der

erde," which although a sales list, may almost rank among bibliographies. It gives a list of over 3000 dictionaries and grammars, as the title indicates, in "almost all the languages of the world," and is the most important list of the kind since the issue of Trübner's "Catalogue of dictionaries" in 1882. A subject index is appended.

HARTFORD (Ct.) P. L. Bulletin, October, 1895. 44 p. O.

Besides the usual list of additions, continues the classed list of books on "Sociology, political economy, etc.," that has been suspended since the issue of the April Bulletin.

OTIS LIBRARY BULLETIN, published by the Otis Library, of Norwich, Ct., contains in its November issue a short list of books relating to Burgoyne's campaign. The October number continues the "List of American historical novels," and has rather a novel departure — a "List of books which appear in the catalog, but which are not now in the library."

The PORTLAND (Ore.) P. L. gives in the October number of *Our Library* "Oregon checklist no. 2," listing books and pamphlets relating to the state; titles not in the possession of the library are marked "wanted"; others are distinguished as for circulation or reference.

RAILROAD MEN'S L. (Y. M. C. A.), *New York*. Catalogue of the library: Supplement, 1895. 22 p. O.

A simple dictionary finding-list; six pages are devoted to books relating to railroads.

THE REGENTS' BULLETIN (U. S. N. Y.), no. 32, which is devoted to the papers and proceedings of the annual university convocation of the state of New York, held this year on June 27-29, contains a six-page list of "references on convocation topics," covering magazine and periodical articles on "Methods of English," "Ancient or modern language," "Methods of college training," etc.

SAN DIEGO (Cal.) F. P. L. Finding-list. 1895. 222 p. O.

Title-a-liner, consisting of author-and-title list, subject-list arranged according to the D. C., bibliography, author-and-title fiction list, and index to subjects. Well printed on white paper. Juvenile books are indicated by a dagger prefixed to the call-number, and by this means "an effort has been made to indicate a course of study to those who are deprived of school advantages, also to select novels for boys and girls who are outgrowing children's books."

SALEM (Mass.) P. L. Class-list no. 1: Fiction. Salem, August, 1895. 146 p. O. 10 c.

"This class-list is a consolidation of all the fiction part of all previously published catalogs, and contains all the English and French fiction in the library to August 1, 1895." It consists of separate author- and title-lists of English fiction; an admirable classed list of "Historical fiction," arranged chronologically under coun-

tries; and separate author-and-title lists of French fiction. Books for young people are designated by the usual *J*, and in cases where the title of an historical novel is not sufficiently descriptive, brief explanatory annotations are appended. Books in series are arranged in the order in which they should be read. The list is well printed on manila paper, and is a thoroughly creditable piece of work.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. BULLETIN for October has a "Business man's list," covering books in the various departments of commerce, and a list on the "History and criticism of fiction."

The SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) L. BULLETIN for October has a list of the books by Agnes Repplier contained in the library, with a short "appreciation" of Miss Repplier's work.

THE July and August numbers of the excellent "Catalogue of U. S. public documents," issued monthly by the superintendent of documents, have now appeared, and bring these valuable lists quite closely up to date. In the July number is a most useful article on "Where documents are obtainable," describing where and how to procure the publications of the various government departments and bureaus.

WALTHAM (Mass.) P. L. BULLETIN no. 9 (October, 1895) contains a "special list" of books upon electricity, and a short list (10 titles) of books on "Nursing."

#### CHANGED TITLES.

"THE two castaways; or, adventures in Patagonia," by Sally Florence Dixie, New York: E. P. Dutton [no date], is the same as "The young castaways; or, the child-hunters in Patagonia," New York: Whittaker [1890?]. The text of the two books agree line for line. Dutton's edition omits preface, dedication, list of illustrations and contents, and some of the illustrations, and also the name of the printer. — JOHN EDMANDS.

#### FULL NAMES.

Davies, Arthur Mercer (Handbook of hygiene);  
Gilbert, Adelbert Lorenzo (Manual of business bookkeeping).

#### AGNES VAN VALKENBURGH.

The following are supplied by Harvard College Library.

Bullock, C: Jesse (The finances of the U. S. from 1775 to 1789);  
Busey, S: Clagett (Personal reminiscences and recollections, etc.);  
Dixon, Theron Soliman Eugene (Francis Bacon and his Shakespeare);  
Harrington, C: Loammi (Arithmetic for schools. By Charles Smith. Rewritten by C. L. Harrington);  
Morton, C: Gould, and Bandholtz, Harry Hill (Manual of military signalling);  
Prosser, C: Smith (The Devonian system of eastern Pennsylvania and New York);  
Stanley, Hiram Miner (Studies in the evolutionary psychology of feeling).

## Bibliography.

DURING 1896 two departments of the "List of books for girls and women and their clubs," recently published by the American Library Association, will be expanded into manuals. Mr. Russell Sturgis will add some 500 titles to his selection from the literature of Fine art, appending a choice of some 25 leading periodicals, each with brief characterizations; the ms. may be ready for the press by March 15. Mr. Henry E. Krehbiel, in a similar way, is to provide 200 titles in extension of his very brief list of musical works, with mention, also, of leading musical journals; his ms. cannot be delivered until June. Both manuals will include works in foreign languages, giving preference to those which have been translated. Following the plan of the "List of books," each title will have a short descriptive and critical note. A third and similar bibliography is promised the association at the hands of Mr. James Douglas, president of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, of New York and Arizona. Calling to his aid the leading American authorities, he will prepare an annotated guide to the literature of mining and metallurgy. Mr. Douglas for some years was a frequent contributor to the columns of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

BOLTON, H: Carrington. A short list of books on chemistry, selected and annotated. Reprint from *Scientific American* supplement, no. 1033, Oct. 9, 1895. 20 p. T.

This useful little list is one of the first results of the "List of books for girls and women and their clubs," being an expansion of Professor Bolton's department of chemistry in that list. It is a class list grouped alphabetically by topics and includes about 160 titles; an author index is appended.

J. G. BOURINOT's excellent manual, "How Canada is governed," published by the Copp. Clark Co., of Toronto, contains bibliographical references appended in each chapter which are useful guides to the authorities on Canadian history.

COURANT, Maurice. Bibliographie Coréenne. Paris, 1895. 2 v. 8°.

(Publications de l'Ecole des langues orientales vivantes; 3<sup>e</sup> sér., v. 18, 19.)

DU COURTIEUX, P. Les Barbou, imprimeurs (Lyon, Limoges, Paris, 1524-1820); Les Barbou de Lyon (1524-1566). Limoges, Ducourtieux, 1895. 40 p., pl. 8°.

DURVILLE, H. Bibliographie du magnétisme et des sciences occultes. Paris, Malverge, 1895. 36 p. 8°. 15 fr.

A SHORT bibliography of Benjamin Franklin is appended to Wetzel's "Benjamin Franklin as an economist," recently issued by the Johns Hopkins University.

GIACOSA, P. Bibliografia medica italiana: riassunto dei lavori originali italiani relativi alle scienze mediche, usciti nel 1893. III. Torino, Roux, Frassati & C., 1895. 501 p. 8°. 6 lire.

THERE is a good Huxley bibliography, 1890-'94, in the *Review of reviews*, for Sept., '95, p. 349.

"THE religions of India," by E. Washburn Hopkins, one of the "Handbooks on the history of religions," published by Ginn & Co., contains an excellent full bibliography (23 p.) of books relating to religious systems of India.

STOURM, R. Bibliographie historique des finances de la France au 18. siècle. Paris, Guillaumin & Cie., 1895. 8°. 9 fr.

UNITED STATES history is the subject of a short (3 p.) list of "supplementary reading," including histories, poems, and stories, appended to White's "Pupil's outline studies in the history of the U. S.," published by the American Book Co.

H. W. WHARTON in his new (third) edition of "Sappho" has greatly expanded his excellent bibliography of Sapphic literature, which now covers 19 pages. (McClurg.)

## Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

*Francke Kelford*, author of "The Jew and the German, or, from Paul to Luther: a historical study," published in 1894, by Winston, of Philadelphia, is a pseudonym. The real name of the writer is Fannie Harris Shackelford, a Baltimore lady. S: H. RANCK.

*Some good intentions and a blunder*, issued by the Merriam Co. as a work by John Oliver Hobbes, was really written not by herself but by some other person in imitation of her style. The English newspaper called *The Gentlewoman* caused two short stories to be written for its pages "in imitation of the supposed style of two contemporary authors." It was then given out as a prize problem for subscribers to discover the supposed authors. Two ladies successfully solved the problems by sending in the name of John Oliver Hobbes as the author imitated in one story and Stevenson as the author imitated in the other. From this occurrence arose the mistake of attributing the authorship of an imitation piece of work to the author imitated. The Merriam Co. says it published the work in good faith, and has withdrawn it from sale. — *N. Y. Tribune*.

*Henry Seton Merriman*, pseud. of Hugh Scott. — *N. Y. Tribune*, S. 15, '95.

## BOOKS FOR SALE.

Mrs. J. W. Bradford, 871 South St., Roslindale, Mass. Complete set of *Harper's Magazine* from beginning. Substantially bound in hf. mer., in perfect condition.



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Cornell University,  
Enoch Pratt Free Library,  
California University.

Colorado University,  
Johns Hopkins University,  
Philadelphia Library Co.  
Peabody Institute, Baltimore,  
University of Pennsylvania,  
University of Toronto, Can.  
Watkinson Library, Hartford, Conn.  
Yale University,  
Minneapolis Public Library.

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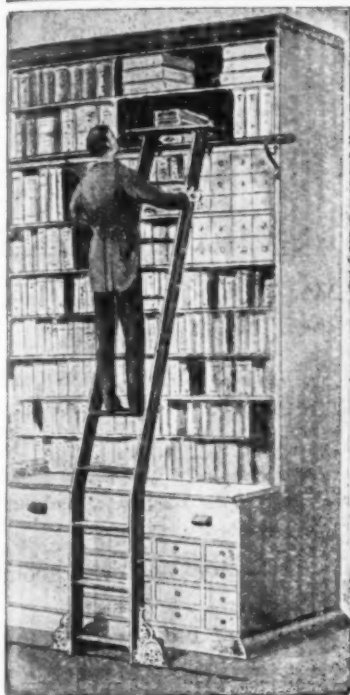
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